FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1850. [NO. 1729.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

BURNING FLUID.

A FRESH supply received to-day, by
S. J. HINSDALE.

July 15, 1850. 28tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

LOOK OUT!!
THE PEDLAR IS COMING!

THE subscriber would say to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond county, that he has again put the wheels of "de wagon" in motion, for the purpose of waiting on them another year with Goods entirely new, and which are and shall be surpassed by none, both for richness and newness of style, suitable for the seasons as they may wag on. He intends to "fly round faster," and SELL CHEAPER for cash, if possible, than heretofore, having learned the full value of a *nimble sixpence honestly turned*, both to seller and buyer. A word to the wise is sufficient.

H. G. LUCAS.

July 1, 1850. 28-4w

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

HAMER ACADEMY.

A CHEAP Boarding School for young Ladies will be opened at this place, on the first Monday of July next. This School is designed to be rather preparatory in its origin, though instruction will be given in any of the Branches usually taught in the higher order of schools, if required. It is an individual effort on the part of the subscriber, and if the School is sufficiently patronized, the desired object is to make it an Institution of high grade. The Academy is situated in the Southern portion of Montgomery county, N. C., near Mount Gilead P. O

Instruction will be given principally by Miss Mary E. Wiley. The undersigned, who has had several years of experience in teaching in early life, will direct and supervise, and devote as much time to instructing as his health and other circumstances will permit.

Board, including every thing necessary to make the pupil comfortable, will be furnished for $5 pr. month, or $25 pr. Session. Tuition will vary from $6 to $12 per Session. The Latin will be taught if required.

O. WILEY.

Montgomery Co., N. C., June 8, 1850. 24-6w

LAW SCHOOL
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned have formed an association, with the view of opening a LAW SCHOOL, in the town of Hillsborough. Young gentlemen will be instructed in the various departments of the Law, and care will be taken to prepare them for the practice in the several Courts in this State.

The School will be opened for the admission of Students, on Monday, the 24th instant.

J. L. BAILEY.
F. NASH.

Hillsborough, June 13. 26 4w

Store House and Appurtenances,
FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house, at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post Office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, May 22, 1850. 21-2m

P. S. The County Court of Chatham having made the Bridge at this place a Free Bridge, the travel will be greatly increased by this Store, and the Stand rendered more valuable.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.
June 27, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the Bank until the 1st day of September next, on which day the books will be closed. By order of the Board,

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

27-2m

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day entered into a copartnership, under the style of McNEILL & BARNES, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Lumberton and the surrounding country. They tender their most sincere acknowledgments to their friends for the liberality with which their efforts to serve them have been rewarded.

M. E. McNEILL, M. D.
J. A. BARNES, M. D.

Lumberton, July 5, 1850. 27-3w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of July 1850:

John L. Adderton, Wm Adcocke, Wm H Autery, James Bullock, John Bray, Dugald Baker, John Brown, Dr J N Baird, Edward W Bacon, Bryant Burns, Jno Bass, Exer Blizzard, J R Bedsole.

Mary L Carver, Griffin Chandler, Mrs Ann Clark, Jas. Chason, John Colvin, G W Cameron.

A Davis, James Davis, Jas K Driver, Morris Dixon, Wm Dails, Wyat Davis, James Dovel.

Thos Graham, Gray Galbreath, Daniel Graham, Jessey Grant, Daniel Galbreath, Olen Godwin, Jessie Gibson.

Mathew Hales, John Hair, Lewis Hardison, R K Holliday & Co. Duncan Hair, Samuel G Hunt, Alex C Hege, John Hart, C A Harrison.

Mrs Martha Jackson, John P Johnson, Wm Jones, Isabella Jones, Jno H Jenkins, James Johnson, Daniel B Johnson, A P Johnston.

Mrs J Keith, W H Krider.

G W Lord, R W Lancaster, Jno R Little, Jno A Love, Daniel Martin, Kitsey Manuel, Mary Medlin, Neill Monroe, Jr. Eliz'th Monroe, Henry Myers, Geo Mallett, John C Maxwell, Robert Montgomery, E Merrit, Peter S Meshaw.

James McFadgen, Dr N G McNeill, John H McKinnon, Donald McDonald, Alex McLean, Dugald McDuffie, John McIver, Jr, Sarah J McIver, John McNeill, Jr, Mary McLean, Archibald McPhatter, Minerva McNeill, Flora McNeill, D McAlister, Ann McIver, Daniel McLeod, J C McKethan, Mary McNeill, D A McPhail, M W McNair, John McLaurin, Margret McCullur, Robt McLaurin, R C McKethan, Randal McMillan.

David Pokrun, Stephen Parnell, Malinda J Pearson, Thos Patterson, Margret Parker.

Absolem Revells, G S Rollins, John Royals, Chas Reynolds, Nancey Russ, Nevin Ray, Wm C Rogers, Sarah Revells, Margret Ray, Jas H Ray, Wm Robertson, Hugh Ray, Margret S Ramsay.

John Stewart, Henry A Sykes, Wm Skipper, Drew Smith, Samuel Shaw.

Martin Titus, Amelia J Temple, F A Terry, Miss Ann Taylor.

Doct T C Worth, David Wimberly, J W Walker, John Watson, Richard Watson, Alex Walden, J C Williams, Philip J Wright, G W Wheeler, John F Wright.

27] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and when it has already done for thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngtis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

JOHN GRIGG.

New York, May 10, 1848.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 11, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous humor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from a similar complaint. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore; also by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.

Feb'y 5, 1850. 5-eowom

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol. 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $5. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $5 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols. (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1850.

NEW WHEAT WANTED.

WE want to buy 10,000 bushels prime new Wheat, for which we will pay the highest market price in cash.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, July 8, 1850. 27-4w

NEW BOOKS.

OVERMAN on the Manufacture of Iron in all its various Branches, price $5. Booth & Morfit's Encyclopedia of Chemistry, $5. Solly's Syllabus of Lectures on Chemistry, $1 25.—Miss Leslie's Cookery, new Edition, $1. The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion, 75; The Dyer and Color Maker's Companion, 75.

For sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

SPEECHES IN CONGRESS,
On the Death of Gen. Taylor.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Downs. Mr. President, I rise, as a member of the delegation of the State whose citizen the late President of the U. States was, to offer resolutions suitable to the occasion. The announcement of his death has been already made officially here and elsewhere; and on the wings of lightning, and almost as swift as thought, the sad intelligence has been conveyed to remote portions of this great Republic. How sublime, as well as melancholy, is the scene in which we are now engaged! But a few days since—less than a week—many of us sat near the then President of the United States, and saluted him in health, at the base of that monument which the hands of a grateful posterity are now raising to the memory of the first and the greatest of his predecessors—hero, statesman, like himself—and where we had assembled to pay devotion to the memory of the man "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and to rekindle anew, in the breasts of all, that spirit of union, fraternity, and liberty, without which we shall prove ourselves unworthy of our revolutionary ancestors, and a reproach to their memory. Yes, there sat, quiet and placid as the gentle breeze from the Potomac that cooled his heated brow, the man whose very pathway to his log-cabin school-house in Kentucky, the "Bloody Ground," was beset by the tomahawk of the savage, and who had passed through four wars and many of the bloodiest and most glorious battle-fields of his country unscathed—at the head of the greatest Republic of this or any other country, protected, not by bayonets, but by the affection of his countrymen; yet, in a few short days, in the midst of this quiet, peace, prosperity, and fame, he was to approach that doom which awaits us all.

Zachary Taylor was born in 1784, in Orange county, Virginia. In early life he gave evidence of extraordinary energy and force of character.—In 1808 he was appointed, during the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson, lieutenant in the army of the United States; he rose in 1812 to the rank of captain; and after the declaration of war with Great Britain in that year, he was breveted major by President Madison for his memorable and gallant defence of Fort Harrison, with a handful of men, against a large body of savages. In 1832, then advanced to the rank of colonel, he distinguished himself in the Black Hawk war; he was ordered into Florida in 1836, and for his signal services against the savage Seminoles was created a brevet brigadier general and commander-in-chief in Florida. Subsequently, he was transferred to the command of the division of the army in the Southwestern portion of the Union; was ordered into Texas in 1845; advanced to the banks of the Rio Grande; and afterwards, beginning with the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, and Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and ending with Buena Vista, he overthrew, with fearful odds against him, and signally defeated the most skilful of the Mexican generals, Ampudia, Arista, Paredes, and even the President of Mexico himself, and, by a series of brilliant victories, gained for himself and the brave armies under his command a world-wide renown, commanding the verdict and admiration of Europe and America, and securing an enviable and proud place in the brightest chapters of the history of American arms.

Such a scene as this ought to make us a happier and a better people. It should make us sensible of the great and manifold advantages we enjoy as a free and united people. Let us, then, bury in the tomb of our departed President all sectional feelings and divisions, and unite once more in that spirit of cordial good will and brotherly love which united our forefathers in the earlier days of the republic. Let us renew, before we leave his grave, our vows to support the Union, and our determination to perpetuate our constitution in all its primeval simplicity and purity. There is room enough, glory enough, and honors for all of us, while we preserve the Union, and know how wisely and prudently to enjoy it.

Mr. Webster. Mr. Secretary, at a time when the great mass of our fellow-citizens enjoy remarkable health and happiness throughout the whole country, it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the two Houses of Congress, and especially this House, with repeated occasions for mourning and lamentation. Since the commencement of the session, we have followed two of our own members to their last home, and we are now called upon, in conjunction with the other branch of the Legislature, and in full sympathy with that deep tone of affliction which I am sure is felt throughout all the country, to take part in the last and due solemnities of the funeral of the late President of the United States.

Truly, sir, was it said in the communication read to us, that a "great man has fallen among us." The late President of the United States, originally a soldier by profession, having gone through a long and splendid career of military service, had, at the close of the late war with Mexico, become so much endeared to the people of the United States, and had inspired them with so high a degree of regard and confidence, that, without solicitation or application, without pursuing any devious paths of policy, or turning a hair's breadth to the right or the left from the path of duty, a great, and powerful, and generous people saw fit, by popular vote and voice, to confer upon him the highest civil authority in the nation. We cannot forget that, as in other instances, so in this, the public feeling was won and carried away, in some degree, by the eclat of military renown. So it has been always; and so it always will be, because high respect for noble feats in arms has been, and always will be, outpoured from the hearts of the members of a popular Government. But it will be a great mistake to suppose that the late President of the United States owed his advancement to high civil trust, or his great acceptability with the people, to military talent or ability alone. I believe, sir, that, associated with the highest admiration for those qualities possessed by him, there was spread throughout the community a high degree of confidence and faith in his integrity and honor and uprightness as a man. I believe he was especially regarded as both a firm and a mild man in the exercise of authority; and I have observed more than once, in this and in other popular Governments, that the prevalent motive with the masses of mankind for conferring high power on individuals, is a confidence in their mildness, their paternal, protecting, secure, and safe character. The people naturally feel safe where they feel themselves to be under the control and protection of sober counsel, of impartial minds, and a general paternal superintendence.

I suppose, sir, that no case ever happened in the very best days of the Roman republic, when any man found himself clothed with the highest authority in the State under circumstances more repelling all suspicion of personal application, all suspicion of pursuing any crooked path in politics, or all suspicion of having been actuated by sinister views and purposes, than in the case of the worthy, and eminent, and distinguished, and good man whose death we now deplore. He has left to the people of his country a legacy in this: he has left them a bright example, which addresses itself with peculiar force to the young and rising generation; for it tells them that there is a path to the highest degree of renown—straight, onward, steady, without change or deviation.

Mr. Secretary, my friend from Louisiana (Mr. Downs) has detailed shortly the events in the military career of Gen. Taylor. His service through his life was mostly on the frontier, and always a hard service—often in combat with the tribes of Indians all along the frontier for many thousands of miles. It has been justly remarked by one of the most eloquent men whose voice was ever heard in these houses, that it is not in Indian wars that heroes are celebrated, but that it is there that they are formed. The hard service, the stern discipline, devolving upon all those who have a great extent of frontier to defend, and often with irregular troops of their own, being called on suddenly to enter into contests with savages, to study the habits of savage life and savage war, in order to foresee and overcome their stratagems—all these things tend to make hardy military character.

For a very short time, sir, I had a connexion with the Executive Government of this country, and at that time very perilous, embarrassing circumstances existed between the United States and the Indians on the borders, and war was actually raging between the United States and the Florida tribes; and I very well remember that those who took counsel together on that occasion officially, and who were desirous of placing the military command in the safest hands, came to the conclusion that there was no man in the service more fully uniting the qualities of military ability and great personal prudence than Zachary Taylor; and he was, of course, appointed to the command.

Unfortunately his career at the head of this Government was short. For my part, in all that I have seen of him, I have found much to respect and nothing to condemn. The circumstances under which he conducted the Government, for the few months he was at the head of it, have been such as perhaps not to give to him a very favorable, certainly not a long opportunity of developing his principles and his policy, and to carry them out; but I believe he has left on the minds of the country a strong impression—first of his absolute honesty and integrity of character; next, of his sound practical good sense; and, lastly, of the mildness, kindness, and friendliness of his temper towards all his countrymen.

But he is gone. He is ours no more, except in the force of his example. Sir, I heard with infinite delight the sentiments expressed by my honorable friend from Louisiana, (Mr. Downs,) who has just resumed his seat, when he earnestly prayed that this event might be used to soften the animosities, to allay party criminations and recriminations, and to restore fellowship and good feeling among the various sections of the Union. Mr. Secretary, great as is our loss to-day, if these inestimable and inappreciable blessings shall have been secured to us, even by the death of Zachary Taylor, they have not been purchased at too high a price; and if his spirit, from the regions to which he has ascended, could see these results flowing from his unexpected and untimely end—if he could see that he had entwined a soldier's laurel around a martyr's crown, he would say exultingly, "Happy am I, that by my death I have done more for that country which I loved and served, than I did or could do by all the devotion and all the efforts that I could make in her behalf during the short span of my earthly existence."

Mr. Secretary, great as this calamity is, we mourn, but not as those without hope. We have seen one eminent man, and another eminent man, and at last a man in the most eminent station, fall away from the midst of us. But I doubt not there is a Power above us exercising over us that parental care that has marked our progress for so many years. I have confidence still that the place of the departed will be supplied; that the kind beneficent favor of Almighty God will still be with us, and that we shall be borne along, and borne upward and upward, on the wings of his sustaining Providence. May God grant that in the time that is before us, there may not be wanting to us as wise men, as good men for our counsellors, as he was whose funeral obsequies we now propose to celebrate!

Mr. Cass. Again and again, during the present session, has a warning voice come from the tomb, saying to all of us, "Be ye also ready." Two of our colleagues have fallen in the midst of their labors, and we have followed them to the narrow house where all must lie. In life we are in death; and this lesson which accompanies us from the cradle to the grave, is among those merciful dispensations of Providence which teach us how transitory are the things around us, and how soon they must be abandoned for an existence with no hope but that which is held out by the Gospel of our Saviour. And now another solemn warning is heard; and this time it will carry mourning to the hearts of twenty millions of people. Impressively has it been said and repeated, "A great man has fallen in Israel." In the providence of God the Chief Magistrate of the republic, to whom his fellow-citizens had confided the high executive duties of the country, has been suddenly taken from us—ripe, indeed, in years and honors, and but the other day in the full possession of his health, and with the promise of years of faithful and patriotic services before him. The statesman, occupying as proud a position as this world offers to human hopes, has been struck down in a crisis which demanded all his firmness and wisdom. The conqueror upon many a battle field has fought his last fight and been vanquished. The soldier who had passed unharmed through many a bloody fray has fallen before the shaft of the great destroyer.—How truly are we told, that *there is one event unto all!* The mighty and the lowly descend to the tomb together, and together are covered with the cold clod of the valley; and thus pass away the honors and the cares of life!

The moment is too solemn and impressive for labored addresses. Thoughts, not words, are the tribute which it demands. History will do justice to the deceased patriot. He will live in the memory of his countrymen, as he lived in their hearts and affections. His active life was spent in their service, and in those scenes of peril, of exertion, and of exposure which it is the lot of the American soldier to encounter, and which he meets without a murmur, faithful to his duty, lead him where it may in life or in death. His splendid military exploits have placed him among the great captains of the age, and will be an imperishable monument of his own fame and of the glory of his country. In the disparity of force, they carry us back for similar examples to the earlier ages of the world—to the combats which history has recorded, and where inequality yielded to the exertion of skill and valor. But I need not recur to them: are they not written in burning characters upon the heart of every American?

Strong in the confidence of his countrymen, he was called to the Chief Magistracy at a period of great difficulty—more portentous, indeed, than any we have ever experienced. And now he has been called by Providence from his high functions, with his mission unfulfilled, leaving us to mourn his loss and to honor his memory. His own last words, spoken with equal truth and sincerity, constitute his highest eulogy. "I am not afraid to die," said the dying patriot; "I have done my duty." The integrity of his motives was never assailed or assailable. He had passed through life, and a long and active one, neither meriting nor meeting reproach; and in his last hour the conviction of the honest discharge of his duty was present to console, even when the things of this life were fast fading away.

Let us humbly hope that this afflicting dispensation of Providence may not be without its salutary influence upon the American people and upon their representatives. It comes in the midst of a strong agitation, threatening the most disastrous consequences to our country, and to the great cause of self-government throughout the world.—It is a solemn appeal, and should be solemnly heard and heeded. His death, whose loss we mourn, will not be in vain, if it tends to subdue the feelings that have been excited, and to prepare the various sections of our country for a mutual spirit of forbearance, which shall ensure the safety of all by the zealous co-operation of all. We could offer no more appropriate nor durable tribute to departed worth than such a sacrifice of conflicting views upon the altar of our common country. In life and in death he will equally have devoted himself to her service and her safety.

Mr. King. Mr. Secretary, it is not my design, after the eloquent tribute that has been paid to the memory of the deceased President of the United States, to add many words to what has already fallen from the honorable gentlemen. It was my fortune to have been personally and intimately acquainted with the distinguished individual, who has been called away from among us, for more than five and twenty years. My relations with him, during that period, were of such a character as enabled me to form, I think, a correct estimate of the man, and to appreciate, as I did most highly, his many estimable qualities; and I can say that, in all the relations of life, he so bore himself as to command the respect of his acquaintances, the ardent regard of his friends, and the devoted attachment of his countrymen. As a man, he was surpassed by none in honesty of purpose; he was without guile. As a soldier, as all know, and none more than those I address, that he had won laurels that would have graced the brow of the first soldier of Europe or America. It was my fortune, Senators, to be in Europe at the time when the news reached there that the gallant General of our forces on the Rio Grande, the late President of the United States, was surrounded, or supposed to be surrounded, by an overwhelming force, he commanding a small but gallant band. Every American heart beat with anxiety and fear. We felt, as Americans should feel, that a reverse then would cast in some degree a cloud over the country of our birth. When the news reached us that the gallant General of that little band had marched from his position, regardless of the danger, had retraced his foot-steps and conquered the foe at Resaca de la Palma, no man but he who was away from his country in a foreign land could have felt what we as American citizens felt at those tidings. Senators, the gallantry of that man was appreciated not only by his countrymen, but it was felt and appreciated by the first military men of Europe. The living hero of the age, the great Duke of Wellington, declared, as Napoleon had declared of him on a certain occasion, "General Taylor is a General indeed." I therefore, Senators, am not surprised that the enthusiastic spirit of the American people led them to support a man whose patriotism, whose devotion to his country, whose gallantry, and whose successful services on the field, must have endeared him to the hearts of all. As a man, I have said, he was honest of purpose. His patriotism, his devotion to the constitution of his country, under which he cherished these free institutions, I have never questioned. I think I knew him well, and I believe there was no man more patriotic. If errors were committed, I shall draw the curtain over them. No longer would I feel justified in holding them up to the public gaze, even if they had been ten times as glaring as they were. The country has reason to deplore the death of a great man, and, I must be permitted to add, a good man. He has gone from among us, and the afflictive event has been appealed to to cultivate and cherish kind relations. I trust in God that these kind relations will be cherished, and that we shall on this day vow on the altar of our country to discard all bickering and strife, all sectional dissensions, and live and die as Americans should, in support of the Union.

Mr. Berrien. * * * If we can feel that in the sudden death of our patriot chieftain—in this abrupt summons of one "without fear and without reproach"—in the vigor of life, and in the full enjoyment of the highest honors—the most gratifying reward which the unbought homage of a free people could accord to him—if we can feel the solemnity of this sudden call of an individual so esteemed, so honored, so surrounded with all that could contribute to the happiness of man—if we can truly appreciate the lesson which such a dispensation is calculated to impart, then, Senators, consequences the most beneficial may result from it. If it shall teach us to realize the comparative littleness of sublunary things—if it shall enable us in sincerity to feel that this transitory life in which we are sometimes struggling, in the bitter dissensions which political parties or sectional divisions are but too apt to engender—that the brief term of our continuance here is but a single step in the series of infinite existence—a mere point at which man pauses to look around him before he launches on eternity's ocean—if we can justly estimate ourselves, and rightly appreciate the duties which devolve upon us, we shall indeed have extracted from this melancholy event that salutary and beneficent lesson which, in the goodness of Providence, it was designed to impart. If, on the altar of our common country, we can sacrifice the bitterness of party and of sectional feeling—if, at this moment, when the heart of a great nation is palpitating with anxiety, we can come to the discharge of the high and solemn duties which devolve upon us with hearts purified by affliction, in the singleness and sincerity of purpose, and in the humility of spirit which becomes us, this melancholy dispensation of Providence will indeed have been productive of results most salutary to the great interests of the American people. And believe me, Senators, if a result so propitious could have been foreshadowed to that departed patriot in the last struggling moments of his existence, it would have cheered the agonies of his dying hour.

I am permitted to say, in illustration of the strong and patriotic feeling which animated him in the latest moments of his existence, even when the light of intellect was flickering in its socket—I am permitted to repeat the expression of the departed patriot, as his recollection turned to the recent visit he had made to the monument now being erected to the memory of Washington. "Let it rise, (he said;) let it ascend without interruption; let it point to the skies; let it stand forever as a lasting monument of the gratitude and affection of a free people to the Father of his Country."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Conrad said: * * * His heroic courage and military genius are those qualities to which he is chiefly indebted for his fame; and yet those who knew him best would not consider them the prominent attributes of his character. On the contrary, this courage appeared only an adventitious quality, occasionally developed by circumstances requiring its exercise. His prominent characteristics, always manifest, were an unaffected modesty, combined with extraordinary firmness, a stern sense of duty, and of justice tempered and softened by a spirit of universal benevolence, an inflexible integrity, a truthfulness that knew no dissimulation, a sincerity and frankness that rendered concealment or disguise absolutely impossible.

These were the traits that endeared him to his friends, and inspired with confidence all who approached him. These were the qualities that in private life made him the upright man, the valuable citizen, the devoted friend, the affectionate husband, the fond father, the kind and indulgent master, and which, brought into public life, made him the disinterested patriot and the faithful and conscientious functionary. His martial courage was set off and relieved by this group of civic virtues; as the brilliancy of the diamond is enhanced by the gem of softer ray by which it is encircled.

* * * * *

The excitement of politics had no charm for one who had always been extremely averse to political controversy. The pomp and splendor of the Presidential mansion had no temptations for one who was always remarkable for the simplicity of his tastes and the frugality of his habits. Add to this, that his unaffected modesty and inexperience in public affairs led him sincerely to distrust his ability to discharge the duties of this high and responsible station.

At no period of our history, indeed, was the Executive chair surrounded by more difficulties than those which encompassed it when he was called to occupy it. Party spirit was still raging with unabated fury; a dark cloud was visible on the horizon, which portended that a storm of unusual violence was approaching, and would shortly burst forth. Under such circumstances, a man even of stouter heart than his might well hesitate before he consented to embark on this "sea of troubles." Yielding, however, to the public voice and to the arguments and persuasion of his friends, he did embark. The tempest arose; and in the midst of its fury, while the vessel of State was tossed to and fro, and all eyes were turned with a confidence not unmingled with anxiety on the pilot who, calm and collected, guided her course, that pilot was suddenly swept from the helm!

Here let us pause! Let us avail ourselves of the momentary calm which this sad event has produced, and calmly survey the perils that surround us—the lowering heavens above, the raging billows below, the breakers on our right, the shoals on our left. Let us prepare to meet these dangers like men, and like patriots to overcome them. Let us not despair of the republic. On the contrary, let us determine that she *must* be saved, and she will be saved. The clouds that ov-rhang us will be dispersed, and the glorious stars of our Union will again shine forth with their wonted splendor.

Mr. Winthrop. * * * Certainly, sir, no one can fail to realize that a most momentous and mysterious Providence has been manifested in our midst. At a moment when, more than almost ever before in our history, the destinies of our country seemed, to all human sight, to be inseparably associated with the character and conduct of its Chief Executive Magistrate, that Magistrate has been summoned from his post, by the only messenger whose mandates he might not have defied, and has been withdrawn forever from the sphere of human existence!

There are those of us, I need not say, sir, who had looked to him with affection and reverence as our chosen leader and guide in the difficulties and perplexities by which we are surrounded. There are those of us who had relied confidently on him, as upon no other man, to uphold the Constitution and maintain the Union of the country in that future, upon which "clouds and darkness" may well be said to rest. And, as we now behold him, borne away by the hand of God from our sight, in the very hour of peril, we can hardly repress the exclamation, which was applied to the departing prophet of old: "My father, my father! the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof." * *

I hazard nothing, sir, in saying, that the roll of our Chief Magistrates, since 1789, illustrious as it is, presents the name of no man who has enjoyed a higher reputation with his contemporaries, or who will enjoy a higher reputation with posterity, than Zachary Taylor, for some of the best and noblest qualities which adorn our nature.

His indomitable courage, his unimpeachable honesty, his Spartan simplicity and sagacity, his frankness, kindness, moderation, and magnanimity, his fidelity to his friends, his generosity and humanity to his enemies, the purity of his private life, the patriotism of his public principles, will never cease to be cherished in the grateful remembrance of all just men and all true-hearted Americans.

As a Soldier and a General, his fame is associated with some of the proudest and most thrilling scenes of our military history. He may be literally said to have conquered every enemy he has met, save only that *last enemy*, to which we must all, in turn, surrender.

As a Civilian and Statesman, during the brief period in which he has been permitted to enjoy the transcendent honors which a grateful country had awarded him, he has given proof of a devotion to duty, of an attachment to the Constitution and the Union, of a patriotic determination to maintain the Peace of our country, which no trials or temptations could shake. He has borne his faculties meekly, but firmly. He has been "clear in his great office." He has known no local partialities or prejudices, but has proved himself capable of embracing his whole country in the comprehensive affections and regards of a large and generous heart.

But he has fallen almost at the threshold of his civil career, and at a moment when some of us were looking to him to render services to the country which we had thought no other man could perform. Certainly, sir, he has died too soon for every body but himself. We can hardly find it in our hearts to repine that the good old man has gone to his rest. We would not disturb the repose in which the brave old soldier sleeps. His part in life had been long and faithfully performed. In his own last words, "he had always done his duty, and he was not afraid to die." But our regrets for ourselves and for our country are deep, strong, and unfeigned.

Sir, it was a fit and beautiful circumstance in the close of such a career, that his last official appearance was at the celebration of the Birth-day of our National Independence, and, more especially, that his last public act was an act of homage to the memory of *him* whose example he had ever revered and followed, and who, as he himself so well said, "was, by so many titles, the Father of his Country."

And now, Mr. Speaker, let us hope that this event may teach us all how vain is our reliance upon any arm of flesh. Let us hope that it may impress us with a solemn sense of our national as well as individual dependence on a higher than human Power. Let us remember that "the Lord is king, be the people never so impatient; that he sitteth between the cherubim, be the earth never so unquiet." Let us, in language which is now hallowed to us all, as having been the closing and crowning sentiment of the brief but admirable Inaugural Address with which this illustrious Patriot opened his Presidential term, and which it is my privilege to read at this moment from the very copy from which it was originally read by himself to the American people, on the 4th day of March, 1849—let us, in language in which "he, being dead, yet speaketh"—"*Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy; and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles

our National Government is to be subjected to the trial of being administered by a President not elected by the people to that office. The first was severe enough; but this must be still more so. How different is our situation now from what it was then! Then, it is true, we were in a condition of high political excitement. But it was the elevation or downfall of parties which depended upon the result. Now we are in the midst of an angry sectional strife, threatening the very existence of the Government itself. If that crisis required prudence, moderation, and wisdom, to ensure success to the experiment, how much more will the one in which we now find ourselves demand the exercise of those high qualities! Sir, in the very midst of the tempest, when the storm is howling about us, and when all is uncertainty and alarm, the captain has been unexpectedly swept from the deck, and the second in command has just taken charge of the helm. If this loss has added to their anxiety, it but increases the obligation of fidelity on the part of the crew, upon whose fidelity at last the safety of the ship depends. Sir, we, that crew, owe it to ourselves, to those who have trusted us where we are—we owe it to mankind to save her from her perils. * * *

Sir, as much as I have always admired our institutions, I am free to admit that I have never seen their beauties in bolder relief than to-day.—The scene which has just been enacted before us has converted my admiration, as I doubt not it has that of all of us, almost into idolatry itself. In the midst of such a crisis as the Union of these States never found itself in before—one threatening its downfall—in the very focus of the excitement which has produced it, we have seen the Executive branch of the Government, with all of its enormous power, pass, without the conflict of dynasties, without the presence of a soldier, or even a police officer, so quietly from one set of hands to another, that but for the sadness which rests upon the brows of those around me, no one would conjecture that any thing unusual had occurred! Where else could such a scene be witnessed? In the history of what other Government is its parallel to be found? Is there not enough—I appeal to my countrymen—in the reflections suggested by what is passing around us, to awaken the nation to a sense of that justice and patriotism by which alone can the blessings we enjoy be preserved to ourselves and mankind?

Mr. HILLIARD. * * * Some events are so impressive that they leave little occasion for words; they are too great to be enlarged on. I am almost ready to follow the example of a great French orator, who, when called on to pronounce a funeral oration upon a deceased monarch, laid his hand upon the head of the dead King, and exclaimed, "There is nothing great but God." Sir, there is nothing great but God.

General Taylor's whole career illustrated the high qualities which so eminently distinguished him. I do not dwell upon his battle-fields—they belong to history, and they will find a place upon the brightest pages which record such exploits.—Nor shall I speak of his courage—it is unnecessary; that is attested by hard fought fields, and brilliant victories won under his eye against overwhelming numbers. But I wish to speak of that high sense of duty which characterized his whole life—that steady purpose to do what he believed to be right, at all times and in all places. In the performance of duty, nothing could move him—he marched directly upon the road where that called him. The reference to this trait in his character has been appropriately made by the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Baker,) and it deserves to be observed and dwelt upon. To him, as fully as to any one I have ever known, may be applied the high eulogium of *"incorrupta fides"*—he kept his faith with all men. You might dissent from his opinions—you might find fault with his judgment; but when he took his position he kept it—his sense of duty sustained him, and opposition only served to make him the more steadfast in holding it.

It is said of Napoleon that the great quality which distinguished him, next to his genius, was his love of glory; so that when he marched his army into Egypt, the appeal which he made to them on the eve of battle was, "Soldiers, forty centuries look down upon you from these pyramids."

General Taylor rather resembled Lord Nelson, who, when about to engage the enemy's fleet, sent to his several officers in command of his ships the words, "England expects every man to do his *duty*."

This was the constant aim of the illustrious man who has just been called away from us. This great quality, which sheds such lustre upon his name, gave him that success which so uniformly attended him. When about to engage in battle at Buena Vista with the overwhelming army opposed to him, he comprehended the danger which invested him, but he had made up his mind that it was his duty to stand there, and, in his own beautiful language, written before the engagement, he "looked to Providence for a good result." * * * * *

Sir, this illustrious man is called away from us at a moment most critical. Never have I known the Republic in such peril as now surrounds it.—My friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Winthrop) has well said that it is so clearly an interposition of Providence that he is ready to exclaim, "The chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof."

Sir, I agree to this. It is an interposition of Providence; and it comes to us in a trying hour. But I am not dismayed. My trust in Providence is unshaken. Our country has been delivered, guided, made glorious, by a good Providence. It will be so still. I remember, when the prophet referred to by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Winthrop,) was surrounded by a hostile force, and all hope of escape seemed cut off, that a young man who was with him cried out in great fear; and the reply of the prophet was, a prayer that the young man's eyes might be opened. He then saw that all within the hostile lines were "chariots and horsemen of fire," ready to succor and deliver the beleaguered city. So will it be with us. The dangers which threaten us will be averted, and, I trust, forever disposed of.

The solemn event which has just occurred will arrest the angry current which has swept us on so fiercely. It imposes a truce at least for a season upon contending parties. In the mean while a better feeling may spring up, and we may ask, "Why do we struggle with each other? Are we not brethren?" The nation will be impressed with the bereavement which it has suffered, and the tide of sorrow which sweeps throughout the country will admonish us to agree in wise, patriotic, and fraternal counsels. The very event which we deplore, and which we regard as a calamity, will be overruled for good; and He that sitteth on high, mightier than the water-floods, will put forth his power, and cause a great calm.

"Sir, death is at all times a solemn event; it touches both time and eternity; it terminates an earthly existence; it opens an immortal one. But this death will strike the world as an event marked by more than common solemnity. We mingle our tears over the bier of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation. We will honor his memory, and we will claim his fame for his whole country.

Henceforth he belongs to his country, and his name is a part of our common inheritance. His last public act was in honor of the memory of Washington: he fixed his eyes upon that noble monument which is rising to the skies, built up by the present generation for one whom all call blessed. By this time he has, it may be hoped, met the revered Father of his Country in a world where their companionship will be eternal. His memory is safe; no human events can now affect it; the great qualities, the private virtues, the public services, all that is precious in his memory has received the seal of death.

"The love where death hath set his seal,
Nor age can chill, nor rival steal,
Nor falsehood disavow."

Mr. JOHN A. KING. * * * But yet we are not left without hope, without alleviation. One yet remains to us, who is to fill the honored Chair of State—one whose public and private character needs no eulogy—one in whom the mild and best qualities of a statesman are fairly mingled. Let us give him our confidence; let us cheer him in the performance of these, his unexpected and most undesired duties. Let us cast on him the mantle of our hopes and our confidence, for he deserved and will honorably wear it.

Mr. MARSHALL: * * * In no quarter of our country will this blow fall with more crushing force than upon the district I represent. *There* are the graves of his parents—the habitations of his kindred—the surviving associates of his youth—the especial friends of his matured manhood—the companions of his military adventures—and the most numerous branches of his family connexion. There his name was a tower of strength, as his name was the pride of the people. * * *

Great, without pride; cautious, without fear; brave without rashness; stern, without harshness; modest, without bashfulness; sagacious, without cunning; apt, without flippancy; intelligent, without the pedantry of learning; benevolent, without ostentation; sincere and honest as the sun, the "noble old Roman" has laid down his harness. His task is done. He has fallen, as falls the summer tree in the bloom of its honors, before the blight of autumn has seared a leaf that adorns it. The image of his great character is indelibly impressed upon the hearts of his countrymen, and the lines thereof

"By just degrees will every moment rise,
Fill the wide earth, and gain upon the skies."
* * * * * *

To us, as public men, may the bright example of the departed be ever present through all the watches of the night; may we, too, be able to repeat, as the last of earth is present to each of us, before a grateful country the simple and touching declaration of his death scene—

"I am not afraid to die; I have done my duty."

COMMUNICATION.

In pursuance of previous notice, the Young Men of Fayetteville assembled in the Town Hall on Saturday evening the 13th of July, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to commemorate the death of the President of the United States, the lamented ZACHARY TAYLOR.

On motion of Thomas McRae, William Waddill was appointed Chairman, and in a brief and appropriate manner explained the object for which the meeting was called.

On motion of John Mullins, Joseph G. Arey was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

On motion, a Committee of Seven was appointed to draft suitable resolutions for the prosecution of the laudable intentions of the meeting, as expressed by the Chairman, consisting of Messrs. Thomas McRae, A. J. O'Hanlon, Jno. A. Pemberton, Henry C. Robinson, William Lutterloh, George Smith, and Arch'd S. Brown, who, through their Chairman, T. McRae, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, having received the melancholy intelligence of the decease of the President of the United States, Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, whose brave deeds on the field of battle have shed imperishable lustre on the American arms, and whose sterling qualities of head and heart have endeared him to the youth of this free Republic: Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of the lamented TAYLOR, we mourn the demise of one of Columbia's most valued sons.

Be it further Resolved, That we will commemorate in a suitable manner this National calamity, by forming in Procession, and having an Eulogy pronounced; the Orator, time, and place, to be designated by a Committee appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

To carry into effect the 2d Resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: A. S. Brown, J. A. Pemberton, Jas. O'Hanlon, John Mullins, A. J. O'Hanlon, H. C. Robinson and John Cade.

On motion of Edwin A. Arey, the Secretary was directed to present a copy of the above proceedings to the Editors of the town papers, with a request for publication in their respectives papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

WILLIAM WADDILL, Ch'n.
JOSEPH G. AREY, Sec'y.

A meeting, composed of a highly respectable portion of the citizens of Sampson county, was held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 17th of July, for the purpose of adopting appropriate measures relative to the death of the late President of the United States.

On motion, the meeting was organized by calling Dr. Wm. McKay to the Chair, and Josiah Johnson and Wm. F. Berry were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman in a few well-timed appropriate remarks, on motion, a committee of five, consisting of Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Dr. B. Boykin, John C. Carroll, Thos. J. Boykin, and G. W. Atkins, was appointed to draft resolution suitable to the occasion.

The Committee, after a short absence, reported, through Dr. H. A. Bizzell, the following Preamble and Resolutions, viz:

Whereas, it hath pleased an omnipotent Providence, in His dispensation, to remove from our midst Zachary Taylor, late Chief Magistrate of this Republic: And whereas, by this afflictive event, our nation is made to mourn the loss of a man who had by his spotless integrity, his lofty valor deeds in the service of his country, his lofty valor and stern patriotism, endeared himself to the hearts of all true Americans: Therefore

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed hero, we will select some person to deliver a Eulogy on the life, character, and services of the deceased.

On motion, the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, Dr. H. A. Bizzell was appointed to deliver a Eulogy, at some future day, on the life of the late Gen. Z. Taylor.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. McKAY, Chairman.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
WM. F. BERRY, }

The last time we saw General Taylor was but a week ago last Saturday, in the grounds adjacent to the Presidential mansion, in company with Miss Bremer and a group of other ladies, telling them of the great delight he always found in the society of children. Nothing, he said, in our hearing—nothing so much pleased him as their artlessness, their little sports, their prattling talk; for it was a picture of human nature lovely and innocent, and not yet darkened by the follies and the crimes which more or less cloud the succeeding years of man's existence. The old hero pointed to those around him with a smiling countenance and a light heart, which echoed the sentiment within. In a few days—in one short week—how changed!

On such occasions as these, none could have singled out this distinguished man as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, any more than he could have been singled out amid the iron hail at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, or at Buena Vista, as the conquering leader of the American army. Such was his modesty, under all circumstances, at all places, and on all occasions.—*New York Express.*

From the Richmond Republican.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

As doubts are already afloat (excited of course by those who are predisposed to cavil) in regard to the soundness of the successor of the lamented Taylor, on the question so vital to the South, we copy with pleasure from our files of October, 1848, the subjoined correspondence, in which it will be seen that President Fillmore entertains views much more favorable to the *Union* than those who are disposed to censure him unheard, would lead us to believe.

From the Republican of September 22, 1848.

TRIUMPHANT DEFENCE OF MR. FILLMORE.

We pity the forlorn condition of our Cass friends. Their last card has failed. Their last gun is spiked. They have nothing to do now but to fold their hands and subnit to their fate. We trust they will do so with philosophy and cheerfulness.

They have been for a long time endeavoring to prove Fillmore an abolitionist. Of course the Whigs never believed the charge,—but the Democracy did, and were very indignant that the Whigs should dare to support a man whom the Democracy pronounced an abolitionist. Then came the Gayle letter, showing the Whigs were right, and their opponents wrong. But the Democracy were still unsatisfied. We have now a letter from Mr. Fillmore to Mr. Peyton, declaring that the following resolutions of the Raymond (Miss.) Rough and Ready Club, TRULY DEFINE HIS POSITION.

He says:

ALBANY, Aug. 20, 1848.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th inst., enclosing a printed copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Rough and Ready Club of Raymond, on the 5th inst., and desiring to know whether the practical sentiments contained in these resolutions are in accordance with my views.

The 10th and 11th, only, speak of my position and views; though I cannot feel justified in appropriating to myself all the flattering compliments contained in those Resolutions, yet I am happy to say that they truly define my position and express my views on the subject to which they allude.

I am happy to inform you that unless something occurs which cannot be foreseen, I think that this State is certain for the Whig ticket by a large majority.

Please to make my acknowledgments to the members of your Club, and believe me

Respectfully, yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Jno. B. Peyton, Esq., Pres't.

The following are the Resolutions referred to:

10. *Resolved*, That we recognize in Millard Fillmore, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, a genuine Republican, a pure patriot, a man of exalted intellect and high acquirements—one who has served the Republic long and faithfully in the civil department of government, whose every act manifests that he is a true devotee of liberty, whose name is prominently identified with the Whig party, and whose talents and patriotism justly entitle him to the love and admiration of his countrymen.

11. *Resolved*, That the charge of Abolitionism recklessly adduced against Millard Fillmore, by unscrupulous partizan opponents, for the purpose of exciting sectional prejudices against him, has no foundation whatever in truth; but on the contrary is triumphantly disproved by the solemn declaration of our candidate for the Vice Presidency, uttered long since in the councils of the nation, that Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery as it exists in the States of this Union; and that therefore we feel assured that southern institutions will never be assailed or molested by any act of Millard Fillmore.

What more? As if to clinch the nail, and wrest from the Cass men their last expiring hope, Mr. Fillmore has written to Mr. James Brooks of the N. Y. Express, declaring that he does not hold it within the power of Congress to interfere with the transportation, sale, &c., of slaves, from one State to another, but that the Constitutional power is vested in the several States.

MR. FILLMORE AND HIS VIEWS UPON THE SLAVE QUESTION.

From the New York Express.

To set our Whig Editorial friends in the South all right on the subject of Mr. Fillmore's position, and to give them ammunition to kill the Locofoco "Abolition" ghost that the Richmond Enquirer has conjured up, we addressed a letter to Mr. Fillmore, requesting him to define his position on *one* given point,—for we took a point and only a point, because this "ghost or wolf" can never be killed unless you stand firm on a point. The correspondence explains the point, and speaks for itself. It is only necessary to add, that we have delayed publishing it, in the hope, that the silly Richmond ghost would lay itself,—but as it yet haunts the public there, here is the shot that will kill it.

NEW YORK, Sep. 10, 1848.

To the Hon. Millard Fillmore:

Dear Sir:—You may not be aware, as I am, whose business it is daily to read Journals from all parts of the Union, that while Gen. Taylor is denounced in the North by what calls itself the Democratic party here, for being a slaveholder, you are not the less denounced by the same so-called Democratic party in the South, for being an "Abolitionist" and for holding extreme abolition opinions. We who have known you here, need no reply to calumny,—but calumny everywhere, concerning you, cannot be treated with contempt, as among your own friends and citizens.

For an example of what is charged concerning you, I see it charged in the Richmond Enquirer, that you hold it to be within the power of Congress to interfere with, or break off the transportation, removal or disposal of persons held as slaves from one slaveholding State to another. I was so sure not only from my own knowledge of your opinions, but from your deference to the Laws and Constitution of the country, there could not be one word of truth in such a charge, that I peremptorily denied it to some Richmond friends, who wrote me on the subject, and I promised to write and to ask you if I was not correct, in pursuance of this promise, I have written you this letter. Very respectfully,

JAMES BROOKS.

THE REPLY.

ALBANY, Sep. 13, 1848.

James Brooks, Esq:

Dear Sir:—I returned this morning from the West, and have yours of the 10th, in which you say that it has been charged in the Richmond Enquirer, that I hold it to be within the power of Congress to interfere with, or break off, the transportation, removal, or disposal of persons held as slaves, from one slave-holding State to another.

I am not aware that this question has ever been discussed in Congress, or was ever presented for the consideration of the Supreme Court of the U. States, before 1841. In that year, the celebrated case from Mississippi was decided, and Mr. Justice McLean gave an elaborate opinion on this point, in which the Chief Justice concurred. He came to the conclusion that the constitutional power over this matter was vested in the several States, and not in Congress. So far as my knowledge extends, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind; and the question was considered settled. At any rate this was my own opinion then, and I have seen no cause to change it since. Should I do so, I should not hesitate to declare it.

You will therefore perceive that you did me no injustice in representing to your friend that those were my sentiments.

I write in haste, amid the pressure of official duties, but remain, truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

THE FILLMORE PLATFORM.

As an additional reply to the repeated inquiries which have already been propounded to us, at every corner of the street, (since the mantle of President Taylor had fallen on Mr. Fillmore) as to what reliance the South could place in the new President, we give the following, which we kept standing at our mast-head during the Presidential campaign:

"I disavow most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights of what is termed the property of the other States."

"This Government is a Government of limited powers, and that by the Constitution of the United States Congress has no jurisdiction *whatever* over the institution of slavery in the several States."

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, now by the Constitution President of the United States, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7th, 1800. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, is a farmer, still living in Erie county, New York.—Mr. Fillmore spent four years, in early life, in working at the clothier's trade, and during that time devoted all his leisure hours to reading and study. At the age of nineteen, he attracted the notice of Judge Wood, of Cayuga county, who took him into his office. In 1821, he removed to Buffalo, and entered a law office, teaching for his maintenance until the year 1823, when he was licensed to practice in the Court of Common Pleas. In 1827, he was admitted an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. In 1829, he was elected a member of the Assembly from Erie county, and was twice re-elected. He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832, and after the expiration of his term resumed the practice of his profession. In 1836, he was again sent to Congress, and was subsequently re-elected for another term. During this session, he was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1844, he was nominated by the Whig party as their candidate for Governor. In 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State. In 1848, he was elected Vice President of the United States, and on the 5th of March, 1849, he entered upon the duties of the office.—*Baltimore Sun.*

President Fillmore, says his biographer, when a boy of fourteen, worked at the clothier's trade. Some of the opposition papers, in their excess of democratic consistency, turn up their noses at the idea of a boy, who had ever been "a tailor," being a President of the United States. It had been no discredit to Mr. Fillmore, had he been apprenticed to the trade sneered at by our "Democratic" friends; but, in point of fact, he was not. He was four years at a clothier's, that is the fuller's and dresser's business. He is now President of the United States. Had they who now make themselves so merry over his early history been similarly apprenticed, the chances are they would have remained what they call "tailors" to the present day.

Mr. Fillmore's accession to the highest office in the Government has, as usual in such cases, proved the starting point of the gossip mongers for all sorts of private anecdotes, reminiscences, and speculations, connected with him and his family. One of these, having a good deal of currency, is the fact that his daughter, an accomplished young lady, is and has for some time been a teacher of one of the public schools in Buffalo. Greatly to her credit if so.

A despatch from Washington on the 12th, to the Charleston *Evening News*, states that at the President's house, on that day, gentlemen had their pockets picked of four thousand dollars. The doors of the East Room were locked, for the purpose of searching all present. The people were indignant, and broke open the doors. There was great excitement.—The corpse of Gen. Taylor was in the same room.

While many of our contemporaries among the Democracy will receive the sad tidings of Gen. Taylor's death in the proper spirit, and by their comments show that they are at least human beings, there will be found amongst them, we have no doubt, some Amos Kendalls who will blaspheme their God by declaring that *He* has come to the aid of their selfish party schemes, and by a "providential dispensation" removed a Whig President from their path. On the brows of such creatures the brand of public reprobation should be seared in with a red hot iron.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

We learn that there are some in this town who openly rejoiced at the death of Gen. Taylor.

[Observer.

A Representative Government.—Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, was one of the best-natured old gentlemen that ever lectured to mischievous boys. On one occasion, when he entered the lecture room, he found the class all seated with unwonted punctuality, and looking wondrous grave. Mischief, it was evident, was the cause, and it was apparent they were prepared for a burst of laughter as the old doctor waddled along up to the Professor's chair, for there sat an old he-goat, bolt upright, lashed in the chair. But they were disappointed of their fun, for instead of getting angry and storming at them, he mildly remarked—

"Aha! young gentlemen! quite republican, I see, in your tendencies—fond of a representative government—elevated one of your own number to the chair, hey! Well, well, it is all right. I dare say the present incumbent can fill it as well as any of you. You may listen to his lecture to-day. Don't feel sheepish about it!"

And away he went, without leaving a smile behind him.

The Scotchman who left St. Joseph for California, pushing a wheelbarrow before him, containing his provisions, had arrived at Fort Laramie in the latter part of April, where he contracted for the transportation of twenty-five pounds of freight for Fort Laramie, for which he was to receive one dollar per pound. When asked if he would not join in a company he said, "Na na, man, I ken ye'll all break down in the mountains, sa I'll gang along mysel."—He is a man about 35 years of age, well armed, and did not appear to be in the least fatigued.

A Dutchman, on being called upon to help to pay for a lightning rod for a village church, toward the building of which he had liberally subscribed, exclaimed: "I have helped to build a house for de Lord, and if he chooses to donder on it and knock it down, he musht do it at his own risk."

GOV. MANLY'S PROGRESS.

Our advices from the West, (says the Raleigh Register,) represent our Candidate as ever excelling himself in that fine, healthy region. The following extract from a letter from a friend in Surry gives a highly flattering account of the impression he is making in that quarter:

ROCKFORD, July 6th, 1850.

"Yesterday the candidates for Governor spoke at this place. Col. Reid led off with a very long speech in favor of Free Suffrage, and the Democratic creed, which consisted in abuse of the present administration. He charged Gov. Manly with being opposed to his favorite theme, the free and equal privilege of all free men of twenty-one having a vote for the Senate, as well as for members of the House.—He further charged Gov. Manly with a willingness to vote with Wilmot, Giddings, &c. for the admission of California. Gov. Manly is also charged with *a lukewarmness in regard to Internal Improvements*, in his speech before the late Whig Convention in Raleigh, and that when he comes West, where the measure is popular, that he becomes warm upon the subject. Finally Reid's hour and a half ends, and Gov. Manly began to show off the Democratic nominee in a handsome style. He showed that Reid need not attempt to deceive the West by his Free Suffrage, his fair and judicious system of Internal Improvement, &c. for he took up the Journals from '35 to '40, and proved from his votes that every system of improvements whatever, road, river and turnpike, had all received the hearty disapprobation of Col. Reid. In fact he completely demolished the ex-member of Congress, upon every question upon which he touched.

The Governor is making fair weather in the West, and the 1st of August will tell a tale long to be remembered by Col. Reid, if he did come within 800 votes in 1848.

A Correspondent writes us from Ashe, as follows:

JEFFERSON, Ashe Co., July 9th.

"Governor Manly addressed a large and respectable audience at this place on yesterday. Mr. Reid was in town, but being *indisposed*, did not come out. Never was an audience more enchained than by the pure eloquence and sound reasoning of our candidate, and never was there a political speech delivered in the town of Jefferson, with which the People, rich and poor, Whig and Democrat, were better pleased. As soon as the speaking was ended, a shout of applause ran through the assembly, and there was a rush to shake the Governor by the hand. A number of Ladies were present to grace the scene with their smiles. When you hear a report from the sharp shooters of Ashe, on the first day of August, you will hear glorious news for Manly and the Whig cause!

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

FALSEHOOD NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

As we expected and predicted, the rumors which have been so industriously circulated here, for the past week or so, of Gov. Manly's having proposed a change in the basis of representation, &c. turn out to be wholly false and unfounded. The last mail from the West brought us a number of letters explaining the true position which Gov. Manly has assumed in that section of the State, and entirely denying that he has any where taken the ground out of which Mr. Reid and the "Standard" expect to realize so much capital in the East.

From evidence in our possession, we pronounce the accusations that have been preferred against Gov. Manly, of "having trampled upon the Compromises of the Constitution," of "having proposed an alteration in the present basis of representation," and of "having arrayed the East against the West," as FALSE, AND DELIBERATELY FALSE. We have no idea, however, that these charges will be retracted. Denial will be disregarded, and refutation treated with silence and contempt. Neither the "Standard," nor its immaculate prompter, will relinquish the palpable design they have in view—the distraction of the attention of the Slaveholding citizens of the East, *from David S. Reid's betrayal of their dearest interests*, in VOTING FOR THE WILMOT PROVISO. But it is an insult to the enlightened constituency of the East, to suppose that they can be humbugged and deluded, when the unscrupulous object of those who would deceive them is concealed by so thin a guise.

From amongst several letters in our possession, we give the following from a gentleman, who has had thorough opportunities of acquainting himself with the progress of the campaign in the West.

GUILFORD Co., July 15th, 1850.

Dear Sir: Permit me to suggest to you, that Gov. Manly's illustrations (while replying to Reid on "free suffrage") are all in relation to the *Senate*, where *Taxation* is concerned, and not at all in relation to the House of Commons, where the Federal basis exists!

The "Standard" and the *Eastern* Democratic Papers, flatly charge Gov. M. with crying out *against the Federal Basis; but he has never said any thing about changing that basis at all!* He did not, as I am informed by gentlemen present, at Germanton or Salem, *favor any such idea at these places!*

Yrs. &c.

We have visited several of the Eastern counties lately, and made diligent inquiry concerning the Governor's election, and we learn that in every neighborhood, Gov. Manly will receive an increased vote. So wrote it be.—*Goldsboro' Telegraph.*

On Monday last, as we understand, there was a drill muster at Albemarle. There was a very large attendance of officers and citizens from all parts of the County. R. Barringer, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate, to represent Stanly and Cabarrus, and Messrs. Locke, Furr, Herin and Stone (candidates for the Commons,) all adressed the People, and all took occasion to call upon the Whigs of Stanly to stand by the administration of Gen. Taylor, and to show their adherence to Whig principles by sustaining Charles Manly, as our standard-bearer, on the 1st day of August next. Those of the candidates, who knew Gov. Manly personally, bore ample proof to his many excellent qualities and his strong claims upon the people of the State for re-election, and rebuke in no measured terms, the extraordinary efforts now making by the leaders of the Democratic Party to *hunt* him down and to *wheedle* and *humbug* the People into the support of *D. S. Reid.* The bursts of applause, which followed the vindication of Gov. Manly by the different candidates, proved that the Whigs of Stanly are true as ever, and will do their whole duty on the 1st of August.—*Salis. Watch.*

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

The Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road assembled at Salisbury on Thursday last, for the purpose of organizing the Company. On motion of Gen. Saunders, the Hon. Duncan Cameron was called to the Chair, and Mr. Lord, of Rowan, and Mr. Phillips, of Orange, were appointed Secretaries.

The following places were represented in person or by proxies: Towns of Wilmington and Newbern, and the counties of Wake, Johnston, Wayne, Orange, Alamance, Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Davie, Caswell, Guilford, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Forsythe, Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, Rockingham, and Surry.

The following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Company:

William C. Means, of Cabarrus; John B. Lord, of Rowan; John I. Shaver, of Rowan; Francis Fries, of Forsythe; John W. Thomas, of Davidson; John M. Morehead, of Guilford; John A. Gilmer, of Guilford; Benj. Trollinger, of Alamance; William A. Graham, of Orange; Romulus M. Saunders, of Wake; A. T. Jerkins, of Craven; Dr. A. J. DeRosset, of New Hanover.

We learn that Gov. Morehead, of Guilford, was elected President of the Road, with a salary of $2,500. John U. Kirkland, Esq., of Hillsborough, was elected Treasurer and Secretary; and Maj. Walter Gwynn was chosen Engineer. The Meeting is said to have been harmonious, and the Stockholders separated in the best spirits.—*Spirit of the Age.*

We understand it to be the intention of the Company that the road shall pass through the county towns on the route—Hillsborough, Graham, Greensborough, Lexington, and Salisbury.

It is the intention of the Engineer to commence the survey of the route forthwith, at several points, in the expectation that the whole will be put under contract and the work commenced at an early day; and it is anticipated that within two years cars will be running on the whole length of the road.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In Doe ex dem Harris v. Degraffenried, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also in Long v. Bonner, from Perquimons, directing a venire de novo. Also in Small v. Eason, from Beaufort, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Peebles v. Lassiter, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also in State v. Moore, from Beaufort, declaring that there is no error.—Walters v. Walters, from Robeson, directing a venire de novo.

By NASH, J. In Lambert v. Lambert, from Randolph, directing a venire de novo. Also in Doe ex dem Price v. Hunt, from Guilford; judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff. Also in Doe ex dem Tripp v Potter, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also in Brown v. Wilson, in Equity from Pitt, directing that the injunction stand, &c. Also in Black v. Kelly, in equity from Moore, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Cooke v. Beale, from Hertford; judgment below reversed and judgment here for defendant. Also in Griffing v. Simpson, from Pasquotank, directing a venire de novo. Also in Waring v Richardson, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also in Reed v. Cox, in equity from Perquimons, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J. In Ruffin v. Mebane, in equity from Bertie; decree for plaintiff. Also in Freeman v. Mebane, in equity from Bertie; decree for plaintiff. Also in McIver v. Pemberton in equity from Montgomery, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Rogers v. Maugum, in equity from Wake, in favor of O'Neal. Also, in Dickson Mallory & Co. v. Jordan, from Hertford, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Fairly v. McLean, from Richmond, directing a venire de novo. Also, in doe ex dem Banner v. Carr, from Stokes, affirming the judgment.

It is understood that the Family of Gen. Taylor removed, on Saturday evening, from the Presidential Mansion to the residence of Mr. Meredith, whose hospitality is accepted for a few days; after which, the afflicted Relict of the late President will for the present take up her abode with her friends in Baltimore.—*National Intell.*

A gentleman connected with the Bank of England relates that he sent seven pipes of brandy to California, in charge of a person who was proceeding thither. He has received in return an account of sales, showing that he is entitled, as the net proceeds, to one dollar and fifty cents. The brandy sold, according to this account, for 530 dollars. The charges amounted to 528 dollars 50 cents, including 329 dollars 50 cents for duty, at the alleged rate of 100 per cent.

New York is a great place for people living under ground. A table is published showing that eighteen thousand four hundred and fifty-six of the inhabitants of that city live in cellars or basements, and the mass of them in "lots" of five in a room.

Touching Incident.—A lady who arrived here from the South, Saturday evening, found when she left New Haven, that her nurse, a colored woman and slave, was missing. She could not account for it, and her friends suggested that the woman had availed herself of the opportunity to secure her freedom; but she did not believe it, and thought the train on Monday would bring her. And sure enough on Monday she appeared. It seems that in changing cars at New Haven, she went back after something that one of the children had forgotten and so was left behind. And the faithful creature, finding herself left, and only intent on reaching her mistress, immediately started off, following the railroad tracks as her guide, and sleeping out that night, pushed on all day Sunday, and slept out the next night, and reached here Monday morning about 11 o'clock, *having travelled the whole sixty miles on foot.—Springfield Republican.*

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold on the premises, on TUESDAY the 20th day of August next, a Valuable PLANTATION in Sampson county, on the road from Fayetteville to Tarboro', one mile from Graham's Bridge on Black River, containing 155 acres, on which there is a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. The improved land is well adapted to the growth of such crops as are usually grown in this section; the unimproved is valuable for Timber and Turpentine.

TERMS—Ninety days, the purchasers giving notes negotiable at Bank.

July 18, 1850. D. McNEILL.
29-3w

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE

WILL be delivered before the Independent Order of Rechabites, by the Rev. T. G. Clayton, on Tuesday evening next, in the Fayetteville Hall, which the public are invited to attend.

July 20, 1850.

MACKEREL.

TWENTY-FIVE Barrels New Mackerel, just received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

July 23, 1850. 29-tf

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 11.—Brigs Buena Vista from New York. Oregon from Newport, R. I., Emeline from Bristol, R. I., Schrs. James Norcom from Plymouth, N. C., James G. King from Boston. 12.—Schrs. Wm. Hart from Philadelphia, Mary George from Thomaston, Me. 13.—Schr. Ann D. from Norfolk, Va. 15.—Schr. Eva from Bristol, R. I. 17.—Sardinian Brig Febo from Boston.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY.

Election on Thursday, August 1st.

THE ELECTION.—We would remind our Whig friends, that the North Carolina Election, for Governor, and Members of the two Houses of the Legislature, will take place on NEXT THURSDAY WEEK, the 1st day of August.

As this is the last occasion before the election on which we can be heard by most of our readers, we trust they will permit us to ask them as Whigs, as Patriots, to do their duty, and their whole duty, on this occasion, to themselves, to their self-denying Candidates, and to their Country. It is a great privilege, that of selecting those who are to make, and to administer, the Laws by which our property and our lives are protected, or required at our hands. Great privileges impose corresponding duties. And as we perform those duties—faithfully, and conscientiously, and unfailingly, perform those duties—may we hope to preserve those privileges in all their inestimable purity and worth. We call upon every man, therefore, who feels the value of those privileges; upon every man who believes that the principles of the Whig party are right, and conservative; who believes that the "progressive" principles of Locofocoism are wrong, and destructive; not only to go to the polls himself, but to see that his neighbors, who have fewer opportunities of understanding and appreciating the value of their rights, go also. We trust that no mere personal pique, if such exists in any quarter, that no difference of opinion upon a question of temporary moment, will be allowed to influence any Whig vote, and swell the importance, perhaps contribute to the disastrous triumph, of Locofocoism. It is due to the Whig party, it is due to our worthy Governor, it is due to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, it is due to the man whom we have contributed to place in the Presidential chair, and to the memory of his great and good predecessor, it is due to our COUNTRY, that we should once more, now and at all times, sustain Whig principles and Whig men, and keep the good old State out of the hands of the spoilers. Once more we call upon the Whigs to go to the Polls, and to vote for Whigs for Governor and Assemblymen.

We learn that those good Whig counties of Anson and Stanly will give Gov. Manly a full vote. Stanly means to do better than ever before. But that can only be done in one way, viz: by bringing all her voters to the polls. For in 1848 there were only 14 votes cast against Gen. Taylor.

Printed Tickets for Gov. Manly may be had at this office, gratis.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. TAYLOR was attended by the greatest concourse of public men, military, and citizens, ever witnessed in Washington. It is estimated that as many as 100,000 persons were present. The cars from the North and South poured in thousands of all classes, and every other conveyance brought its quota to swell the multitude who wished to do honor to the memory of him who had been the nation's head, but was now powerless as the clod of the valley.

The Procession from the President's House to the Barying Ground, was abont two miles long, marching six abreast, the military being about one-third of its length. But by far the largest number lined the streets, and crowded the windows and roofs of the buildings, by which the Procession passed. Public and private houses were draped in mourning; the national flag every where at half-mast; and all business suspended.

The Intelligencer says, that on the day previous to the funeral the body was placed in the great East Room of the White House, "in a coffin covered on the outside with black velvet and draperies of silver, and lined within of velvet also, but of the purest white. The shroud was of satin, and a white cravat was gracefully thrown around the neck. The countenance there exposed was one not to be passed over with a slight or transient gaze. It fixed every eye. It had three things impressively written upon it: uprightness, benevolence, and peace. The face looked just as in life: frank, manly, simple, kind, with almost a smile about the mouth. On the coffin lay a profuse quantity of flowers and buds, which were continually being removed by the crowds who

FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF THE LATE PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

The Committee appointed by the citizens of Fayetteville, to make suitable arrangements for paying funeral honors to the memory of the late Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, report that they have secured the services of Mr. Wm. H. Haigh to deliver a Eulogy on that occasion, and have selected Friday the 26th inst. as the day on which the ceremonies will take place.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

At sun-rise a single gun will be fired, and the National Flag hoisted at half-staff at the Town House.

At 9 o'clock, a Procession will be formed on Gillespie street, under the direction of Col. Winslow, as Chief Marshal, and Col. Thos. Waddill, Major Charles Lutterloh, Arch'd S. Brown, and A. J. O'Hanlon, Assistants, and will proceed through Mumford street, Maxwell street, Hay and Person streets, to Liberty Point, and thence to the Presbyterian Church.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Fayetteville Riflemen.
Fayetteville Independent Company.
Commissioned Officers of the 53d and 54th Regiments, in Uniform.
Cadets of Temperance.
Cool Spring Tent I. O. Rechabites.
Lafayette and Independent Divisions Sons of Temperance.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, Free Masons.
Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society.
Fire Department.
Commandant of the U. S. Arsenal.
Officers and Artisans of U. S. Arsenal.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Soldiers of the Revolution and late Wars.
Judges of United States and State Courts.
Justices of the County Courts.
High Sheriff and Clerks of the Courts.
Teachers and Students of the Academies.
Eulogist and Clergy.
Committee of Arrangements.
Strangers and Citizens.

Minute guns will be fired during the moving of the Procession.

At sun-down, one gun will be the signal for lowering the National Flag.

The Sextons of the different Churches are requested to toll their bells for five minutes at sun-rise, and during the movement of the Procession.

A Committee will be in attendance at the doors of the Church, to show Ladies and others their assigned places. None but Ladies will be allowed to enter until the Procession has gone.

July 20, 1850.

President Fillmore has accepted the resignation of the members of the late Cabinet.

CANDIDATES.

Brunswick County.—Col. W. R. Hall is an "independent" candidate for the Commons in Brunswick, against Dr. J. H. Hill, Whig, and Mr. Rutland, Loco.

Wake.—Two more candidates have come out for the Commons: Maj. Willie D. Jones and Temple Robinson, the latter an "independent anti-internal improvement candidate."

Open Rebellion.—We learn that the several Locofoco candidates for the Legislature in Duplin addressed the people at Kenansville last week, and every one of them took ground against Free Suffrage! Among them was Mr. Kelly, who, in the last House of Commons, moved to *reject* the Free Suffrage resolutions introduced into that body! Is the Duplin democracy the *true* democracy? or is the Convention democracy? Or is there one kind of democracy in Duplin and another kind elsewhere? Will these Duplin anti-free-suffrage men vote for Reid? We shall see.

House Breaking.—Three burglaries were committed in this town on successive nights of the past week. We are happy to state that one negro has been arrested in whose possession were found articles stolen from one of the houses robbed.

The Corn Crop.—We hear from all quarters of damage done to the growing crop by the gale of Wednesday last. Corn is worth 75 cents in Raleigh.

A Special Term of the Superior Court of Anson County will be held on the 1st Monday in August.

The T rail has been laid on the Wilmington road to within a mile of Goldsborough. The Patriot of that place says, it is delightful travelling over the road, making from 25 to 30 miles per hour.

From Havana.—Official intelligence has been received at Washington, that the Contoy prisoners have been given up to Com. McKeever—and may soon be expected in the U. States. This is gratifying news.

Party Violence.—From a Locofoco paper printed in the Western part of North Carolina, after the death of Gen. Taylor, but before the news of that death was received, we extract the following:

"*The South Betrayed.*—By a publication in another part of this paper, it will be seen that the Galphin cabinet has led their poor old tool, Z. Taylor, into a high handed usurpation of the powers delegated to him; and the consequence is a shameful betrayal of the South into the hands of the abolitionists, and a threatened bloody civil war between Texas and the general government!" &c.

This is another sad evidence of the bitterness, and malignity, and folly, of Locofoco hostility and injustice to Gen. Taylor. Who, in sober seriousness, would call Zachary Taylor, dead or alive, a "poor old tool"?—a "betrayer" of any body, or "usurper" of any thing? The malignity with which he was pursued to the very portals of the grave, and the respect, (we trust sincere,) with which he has been spoken of since his death, by the Union, and by other Locofoco organs and orators, should teach a lesson which may have a salutary effect on the public feeling.

The report of a caucus of the friends of the Compromise bill, and an agreement of all parties on the line of 34 degrees, as the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, (published in our last,) is contradicted.

The Richmond Times says of the new President, "He is not a man who sets his conscience above the constitution; but one who acknowledges the binding force of that great compact between the States. He believes that slavery is a subject "with which the National Government has nothing to do," and he has pledged himself that "Southern institutions will never be assailed or molested by any act of his." He has never committed himself, like almost every other public man of the North, to the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso."

Important from Texas.—Telegraphic despatches from New Orleans state that an extra session of the Legislature of Texas has been called for the 12th of August to decide what steps shall be taken in regard to New Mexico. Meetings have been held in various places denouncing the General Government, and calling on the Governor to proclaim Santa Fe in a state of insurrection.

Treaty with Mexico.—When Mr. Trist was sent to Mexico by Mr. Polk, he was authorised to offer five millions of dollars for the right of way by railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Gov. Letcher, the Minister sent to Mexico by Gen. Taylor, has just concluded a treaty which secures that object without the cost of a dollar.

Stopping the Wheels of Government.—The appropriations for the various departments of Government have only been made to the 30th June 1850. The bills for subsequent appropriations have only lately been presented, and not yet taken up in Congress. The Sub-Treasury law forbids, under heavy penalties, the payment of any money without an appropriation by law. And yet, so we learn, the Locofoco Speaker of the House is in the habit daily of signing warrants for the pay of the members. All others will have to wait for the passage of the bills, probably months. The Speaker ought to be indicted, under the law, and the pay of the members stopped, so as to starve them into doing the public business, for which they were sent to Congress.

If it be true that Gov. Manly has advocated a change of the Federal basis, that is a change of the basis of representation in the House of Commons, why is it that the only information upon the subject comes from *Rockingham*?

The last Carolinian publishes three letters from the West,—all of them giving accounts of discussions between the candidates. But *only one* makes any such charge—and that one is from Reid's own county; written probably under his eye, as all letters on the subject have been. The Carolinian also publishes an account of a certificate which has been received by the Standard, from *Rockingham* again.

How is it, we ask, that *Rockingham* is the only county enlightened upon this subject? Is it because the democracy of other counties have not been informed that the Governor had advocated such a doctrine in his speeches *to them:* is it because *they* did not know that such a charge was to be made, and consequently have not given a garbled account of what the Governor did say?

The truth is, that the Governor shewed that Reid, advocating *equal suffrage* for *the Senate*, proposed a plan which did not secure equal suffrage—not that Gov. Manly himself favored a change of the Federal basis, which applies only to the *House of Commons*,—that Reid, professing to be the "poor man's first and only friend," voted "to apportion the *school fund* according to the Federal instead of the white basis," we quote from the Standard's correspondent in Ashe county. To advocate a change of the Federal basis of representation is one thing—to advocate a change of the Federal basis as applied to the distribution of the school fund, is another and a very different thing. The latter is a question upon which the Southern people might well differ, as that fund is intended to educate *whites* only—the former one upon which all should be united in opposition, although the *Democracy* of Alabama think otherwise.

Letters from the West, one of which we publish, prove conclusively the falsity of the charge; and that it was only made to affect the election whilst Gov. Manly was absent, and could not personally deny it.

P. S. See News by Telegraph, for Gov. Manly's own contradiction of Reid's Slander.

This has come earlier than we could have expected, considering the distance of Gov. Manly, and the few and slow mail facilities in that region. It is evident that the Governor has lost no time in endeavoring to head the falsehood.

Now as the writer in the Goldsborough Patriot, (for whom that paper vouches,) declares that he had the story from Reid himself, and as extraordinary pains have been taken to circulate it in the East, and equal pains, to all appearance, taken to prevent its circulation in the West, what shall be thought of Reid? Will honest men vote for a candidate for the high office of Governor of North Carolina who would himself condescend to so base a trick to secure his own election by slandering his competitor, and deceiving the people? God forbid!

Mr. Reid voted against the introduction of the slavery restriction clause into the Oregon bill, but finding that it was forced into the bill, he considered it his duty to take the bill as a whole rather than leave the territory without a government, believing that, as the territory of Oregon lay several hundred miles above the line of the Missouri Compromise, it was in accordance with that arrangement.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Here is the truth, though stated in a very *modest* way. Reid first voted against the slavery restriction, in other words the Wilmot Proviso; but when it was insultingly put in the bill in defiance of the votes of the South, *he voted for the bill, slavery restriction and all.*

We wish the Journal would inform us, whether Mr. Reid thereby admitted the constitutionality of the restriction? Or did he vote for a bill which he considered unconstitutional? Yea or nay.

Governor Manly's Federalism.—The Raleigh Standard having found "two of as respectable citizens as Wake county can boast," to certify that Gov. Manly made a political speech in Raleigh, in 1812 or 1813, in which he deplored the war, denounced Mr. Madison, &c. &c. the Register appeals to the records of the University at Chapel Hill, which show, that in 1812, Charles Manly was a member of the Sophomore Class; in 1813, a member of the Junior Class; in 1814, a member of the Senior Class, in that institution. The speech of this Sophomore must have been a most remarkable one, to fasten itself so firmly on the memories of these "respectable men."

But we think we can explain the matter. Perhaps these "respectable men" were in Fayetteville on a certain 4th of July, during the war, when a late favorite candidate of the Standard for Governor delivered just such a 4th of July Oration; and they may thus have confounded the Oration of their own Federal anti-war friend, with the speech of Gov. Manly. The Locos had not so much horror of a Federal opponent of the war and Mr. Madison, when they ran that candidate for Governor in 1842.

The Wilmington Journal will see, in another part of this paper, accounts from the Western part of the State which fully sustain our denunciation of the Locofoco story that Gov. Manly had come out in favor of a change of the basis of representation from Federal to White. It is a "false report—a base attempt to deceive the people" of the East. The Journal thinks that "it is quite possible that a day or two before the election some sort of a denial will be published in the East, too late to be seen at all in the West, where this doctrine has been promulgated, or to be met and exposed even here. We warn the people to beware of such tricks."

Now this is cool. The Journal and other Locofoco papers take advantage, just three weeks before the election, of Gov. Manly's absence in the extreme West, to put in circulation a false report, evidently originated by Reid himself. They know that it will be a week or ten days before he can possibly hear of the slander, and that it must be another week, at least, before he can get a contradiction of it in the papers in the East. That brings us to three or four days before the election, as the earliest period at which, in all human probability, Gov. Manly can directly contradict the falsehood, in the only quarter where the Locofocos permit it to circulate. And now, forsooth, the Journal warned its Locofoco friends against the "trick" of contradicting its slander at the only time when it is possible he can do it. And this same Journal sets itself up as a lecturer on Editorial duties and proprieties!!

In regard to the Rail Road West, which the Journal charged Gov. Manly with advocating, to be built by the State, the Journal *now* says,—

"The plan for a Railroad West, as recommended by S. M. Fox, the Engineer of the Turnpike Road, was published last year in half the papers in the State; among others, we believe, in the *Salisbury Watchman*. A few days will substantiate all we have said."

Mr. Fox! What has "Mr. Fox's plan" to do with the distinct charge which the Journal made, which we denied, and which the Journal has not a shadow of proof to sustain, and does not attempt to sustain, that "Gov. Manly was advocating, in the West, the extension by the State of the Central Railroad from Salisbury to the Tennessee line," at a cost of four millions of dollars to the State; and the further charge that the Governor recommends "the extension of the Central Road to Newbern and Beaufort in the East." Now we say that we have neither seen nor heard, any where but in the Wilmington Journal, of Gov. Manly's advocating, in the West or any where else, any such schemes as these: that we called on the Journal for the proof, and it has not pretended that it has any proof, though it at first told its readers "*we now find* the Governor in the West *advocating* the extension by the State of the Central railroad from Salisbury to the Tennessee line." We call upon every man who values truth and justice to mark those who wage such a warfare of falsehood against an absent public officer, *knowing* that he cannot be heard from in time to brand the falsehoods as such.

The basis of representation that Gov. Manly spoke of at Salem, was not the representation in the House of Commons, but that in the Senate. If every man be entitled to a vote, why should 800 men in Onslow have as much representation in the Senate as 4000 men in Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell? The reason why it is so *now* is obvious, viz: that representation in the Senate is based upon population *and* taxation; but if Reid is for striking out the property qualification for a Senatorial vote, it would be unjust to retain the taxation feature in regard to representation. Indeed, if the voters for the Senate and the House of Commons are to be exactly the same persons, we can see no reason why there should be two Houses at all. Can any body tell why we should go to the trouble and expense of having two Houses, constituted exactly alike, and having exactly the same duties to perform?

REID'S VOTES *FOR* THE WILMOT PROVISO, AND *AGAINST* INCREASING THE PAY OF THE GALLANT SOLDIERS IN THE MEXICAN WAR!

The pertinacity and mendacity with which the Locofocos have denied that Reid voted for the Wilmot Proviso, make it proper that we should give the exact facts of the case, as we have obtained them from an unquestionable source in Washington, certified to us as true copies from the Journal of the House and the Congressional Globe.

First, What is the Wilmot Proviso? Here it is, as offered by Wilmot himself, to the Two Million Bill:

From the Congressional Globe, Aug. 11th, 1845.

Mr Wilmot moved an amendment, to add at the end of Mr McKay's modified bill the following:

"Provided, That as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico, by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, *neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted.*"

That is the Wilmot Proviso. Now what did Reid vote for? On the 16th of January, 1847, he voted for the Oregon Bill, containing the following section:—

"Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages, granted and secured to the people of the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, by the Articles of Compact, contained in the Ordinance for the government of said Territory, on the 13th day of July, 1787; and shall be subject to all the conditions, and *restrictions*, and *prohibitions*, in said Articles of Compact imposed upon the people of said Territory."

That is what Reid voted for. To show what are the "restrictions and prohibitions" he thus voted to impose upon Oregon, it is necessary to publish the following extract from the 6th Article of the ordinance for the government of the Territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, passed the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787:—

From Article 6th: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

That is the restriction which David S. Reid voted to impose upon the people of the Territory of Oregon. If it be not the Wilmot Proviso, what is it?

Secondly, As to the Soldiers. Mr. Reid is called by one of the party organs, "The first and only defender of the Poor Man's Rights." And again, one of the orators in the Locofoco Convention related a blood and thunder anecdote, as how the first question asked by a North Carolina soldier, on his return from Mexico, was, "Is Reid elected?"

Well, let us see how his practice conforms to this description.

Mr. Reid was in Congress during the Mexican War, receiving Eight Dollars a day for his *arduous* and *dangerous services* there:

From the Journals of the House of Representatives, 1st Sess. 29th Cong. May 11th 1846.

The House having under consideration a Bill providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico—all the remaining amendments were then agreed to except the following, viz: In the 10th section of the bill strike out the word "Eight" and insert *Ten* in lieu thereof, so that that part of the section shall read "privates of infantry, artillery, and riflemen, shall receive *ten* dollars per month."

And the question being put, will the House agree thereto? It was decided in the affirmative, yeas 104, nays 82.

David S. Reid voted, NO.

Trickery.—In the Goldsborough Patriot we see an article from the Standard, (with which we do not exchange,) in which the Register's charge that Reid voted for the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it is pronounced false. And the Standard "appeals to the record." Examining the Standard's "record," we find that it refers particularly to the Oregon bill of 1846, to which the slavery prohibition (the Wilmot Proviso,) was offered as an amendment by Mr. Thompson. The Standard claims it as a merit in Reid that he voted against the amendment. But it was adopted, 180 to 43. And then, says the Standard, "the bill was read a third time and passed. There was no further call for the yeas and nays upon it; and there is no proof that Col. Reid voted for the bill with that amendment in it." [We think that upon a question of that importance Mr. Reid should have been able to show proof that he voted *against* it. But let that pass.]

The Standard then entirely skips over all notice of the Oregon bill of 1847, which Reid *did* vote for, and which had the slavery prohibition in it; and cites the proceedings on the bill which passed in 1848, after Reid left Congress. And this is called by Locofocoism "proof that Reid did not vote for the Oregon bill with the Proviso in it"!! You cannot show that he voted for the bill of 1846, and he was not in Congress when the bill of 1848 was passed; and *therefore* he did not vote for the bill of 1847,—*the* bill which the Whigs charge and prove that he voted for. The Standard evidently dared not, with all its mendacity, refer to the doings of 1847. They receive the go-by.

The Legislature of New Hampshire was in session when the death of Gen. Taylor was announced. Appropriate resolutions were unanimously adopted, and various speeches made eulogistic of the character of the President. Amongst the Speakers was the Hon. Mr. Quincy, late Democratic President of the Senate, the following extract from whose brief remarks is worthy of preservation:

"I cordially approve of the resolutions on your table. I am sure they will meet with a heartfelt response from every member of the House. Sir, a great calamity has befallen the nation. A great man, a good man, a man of sterling integrity and worth, a man of tried courage, of great skill in the science of war, one who has led our armies to victory, has gone down to the grave; and the people mourn. It is not my design to delineate the character or portray the actions of him who is now no more. His deeds of heroic valor are fresh in the recollection of all; and now, when he has gone, and the bitterness of party spirit sleeps with him in the grave, he will be remembered by all his countrymen as the patriot and hero, and above all, the just and good man."

By Telegraph.

Raleigh, July 22.

I have rec'd a Letter from Gov'r Manly, pronouncing the charge that he has come out for a change in the Basis, FALSE. His views are the same as given in his printed Address. S. GALES.

In a subsequent despatch, our friend of the Register quotes Gov. Manly's words. Referring to the charge he says, "It is false and unfounded. My views are in my printed speech, and I take no position inconsistent with the declarations therein made."

Private letters from the West (adds Mr. Gales) also give the charge unqualified denial.

We received, also, yesterday, the following important news, which may be relied on:—

The Cabinet nominations were sent in to the Senate on Saturday, as follows:—

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State;
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury;
EDWARD C. BATES, of Missouri, Secretary of War;
WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy;
JAS. A. PEARCE, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior;
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, Attorney General;
J. PRESCOTT HALL, of New York, Postmaster General.

This is a pre-eminently able Cabinet. Men of high intellectual and personal characters. Four of them are from the South, and three from the North,—a fit proportion,—and one of those from the North, Daniel Webster, who has proved himself to be a National Man, with principles too broad to be confined to any locality. With our own Graham men of all parties will be satisfied. The State is properly honored in his selection, and he will honor his State. Corwin is the leading intellect of his part of the Union, the only objection to him being his Free Soilism. Bates was formerly in Congress, and is universally respected in the West. Pearce is now an eminent Senator. Of Hall we know less. We all know Crittenden, that glorious Whig, great Statesman, and upright man. We welcome him again to the public Councils.

Our Telegraphic despatches further inform us, that

The Steamer America is in. Cotton had advanced one-eighth of a penny. Sales of the week 60,000 bales.

Sir Robert Peel (former Prime Minister of England,) had been killed by a fall from his horse.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have directed the execution of Dr. Webster on the 30th of August.

Later from Europe.—The Steamer Atlantic arrived at New York yesterday morning, in ten days and fifteen hours from Liverpool—the shortest passage on record. Cotton was still advancing, with large sales.

The Cabinet.—Crittenden and Corwin have declined. Pettigru of South Carolina will take the place of the former, and Vinton of Ohio that of the latter.

Galphinites.—Mr. Stanly, in a late speech in the House, read a list of 31 officers under Mr. Polk who have proved defaulters to the amount of $826,204 16—an average of more than $27,000 each. The largest defaulters were, Prosper M. Wetmore, Navy Agent, New York, for $181,580 79, (of which, however, he has paid $92,000 since suit was commenced;) Patrick Collins, Surveyor and Inspector, Cincinnati, $181,390 49; Nathaniel Denby, Agent, Marseilles, $155,508 48; John Beach, Indian Agent, $73,831 09.—And those who have not a word to say against these rogues, are terribly bitter against Secretary Meredith for paying the interest on a just claim!

So also the late Administration managed to pay A. J. Donelson, late Minister to Berlin, &c. no less than $54,500 for 3 years 6 months and 20 days' service—about $16,000 a year. And Nathan Clifford, late Minister to Mexico, $34,249 92, for 1 year 5 months and 16 days' service—about $23,000 a year. The Editor of the Union, too, who was appalled at the rascality of the Galphin business, was paid $12,500 for printing, for which, according to his contract, he ought to have charged and been paid $522 50.

Spanish Insolence.—Under this head the papers give an account, (whether true or false we know not,) of rudeness displayed by the Spanish Minister, Narvaez, to Mr. Barringer, the U. S. Minister at the Court of Madrid. The story is, that at an entertainment given by the Neapolitan Minister, Prince de Carini, Mr. Barringer approached Narvaez, in the ball room, to salute him; but the latter shouted out at the top of his voice, "I will not have anything to say to one who represents a nation that harbors pirates and encourages public felonies." Having uttered these words in a tone loud enough to be heard all over the room, Narvaez turned his back upon the American Plenipotentiary, who was at once "cut" by all the Spaniards present.

We think the story of doubtful credibility, notwithstanding the evident ill humor of Spain, under the idea that the U. S. countenanced or encouraged the Cuban expedition. If true, it was an insult for which an ample apology should be demanded.

P. S. The Baltimore Patriot says that letters have been received from Madrid, of four days later date than that of the alleged insult, in which no allusion is made to any such occurrence. "On the contrary, an account is given of the participation of Mr. Barringer and lady in a diplomatic presentation, on the 17th, to the Duchess of Montpensier, sister of the Queen, (only lately arrived at Madrid) where their reception is spoken of as having been highly courteous and satisfactory.—The occurrence of any such outrage, as that spoken of in the English papers would of course have precluded any relation between Mr. Barringer and the Spanish Government, other than that of demanding and receiving an apology."

This is not the first malignant and false report which has been put in circulation respecting Mr. Barringer.

The Siamese Twins.—A paragraph is going the rounds, stating that the Siamese Twins died lately in England. New York papers contradict it, asserting that a letter has been received from them dated at their plantation in the Western part of this State.

Davidson College.—The Annual Commencement in this Institution will take place on Thursday the 8th of August. The Annual Oration before the two Literary Societies will be delivered by the Hon. J. B. O'Neal, of South Carolina, on Wednesday the 7th of August.

$100 Reward! We will give $100 reward to any man who will produce the *proof* that David S. Reid ever voted for the Wilmot Proviso, or any other Proviso or Resolution prohibiting Slavery South of the Missouri Compromise line.

Let those whig presses who have made such a charge come on.—*Fay Carolinian.*

Here is the *proof* (says the Raleigh Times,) that he voted for the Wilmot Proviso, sufficient for the Editor of the Carolinian, and the *best*, unless he is willing to confess that *he himself* is not to be believed:

They (the Whigs) charge Mr. Reid with being as bad as Giddings, because he voted for that Oregon bill which had the Wilmot proviso in it. It IS TRUE THAT HE DID VOTE FOR IT, and so did 133 members of the House vote for it, while only 35 voted against it.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 15th, a resolution was offered by Mr. Webster, and immediately passed its three readings, unanimously, requesting the President of the United States to transmit to Mrs. Margaret Taylor, a copy of the proceedings of the two Houses in relation to the death of the late President, "and to assure her of the profound respect of the two Houses of Congress for her person and character, and of their sincere condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence."

Mr. Webster also reported a bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Taylor, which passed its three readings unanimously.

Mr. Cass presented a resolution to print 10,000 copies for the Senate, and 20,000 for the House, of a pamphlet containing the proceedings and remarks in both Houses of Congress, on the lamented death of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States; together with the funeral arrangements and the discourse of the Rev. Dr. Pyne on that solemn and impressive occasion.

This was agreed to.

After some ordinary business, the Compromise bill was taken up.

Mr. Butler of S. C. concluded the speech which he had commenced on the 8th inst. He said that what would satisfy himself and constituents would be to remand California back to territorial condition, and to insist upon the Missouri compromise. He strenuously argued for constitutional rights and said that he had no faith in the equilibrium.

No one being disposed to speak, Mr. Clay, expressing his wish to speak on the bill after all the amendments are proposed and voted on, hoped that amendments would now be acted on. Some propositions were then made and withdrawn for the present. The bill was then reported to the Senate (which had been considering it as in committee of the whole,) and the amendments made in committee were all concurred in by the Senate, viz: That Utah may hereafter be admitted as a State, with or without slavery, as her constitution may prescribe:—Striking out the words "in respect to African Slavery," and inserting "establishing or prohibiting African Slavery." This was passed, 27 to 25, all the Senators South of Delaware voting for it, along with Messrs. Dickinson of N. Y., Dodge and Jones of Iowa, Shields of Illinois, Sturgeon of Penn., and Webster. All the other Northern Senators against it. Several other unimportant amendments were also concurred in.

Mr. Seward then offered the amendment which was rejected when he offered it in committee of the whole, to apply the Wilmot Proviso to Utah and New Mexico. And it was again rejected.

Mr. Walker of Wisconsin proposed to strike out all the bill except the four first sections, which admit California into the Union, confining it to that one object. After some discussion, however, in which it was shown that this would interfere with attempts to amend, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Benton then moved an amendment, to strike out the committee's proposed line for the boundary of Texas, the object of which was to cut off 70,000 square miles from the territory proposed to be allotted to New Mexico, and to give it to Texas.

Mr. Benton spoke at length on the bill, opposing it strenuously, on various grounds. Towards the close of his speech we find the following interesting paragraphs:—

There were three ways to save New Mexico without giving up any part of her to Texas. First, for the United States to occupy her as she was on the day of her cession by the republic of Mexico; secondly, by a suit in the Supreme Court; thirdly, by offering a fair compact, based upon the true boundary. By either of these three ways New Mexico could be saved; and the late President, in a message before his death, let us know that he would do his duty, and maintain the possession until the question of title should be decided by the competent authority. This is his message:

"I have already, in a former message, referred to the fact that the boundary between Texas and New Mexico is disputed. I have now to state that information has been recently received that a certain Robert S. Neighbors, styling himself commissioner of the State of Texas, has proceeded to Santa Fe with the view of organizing counties in that district, under the authority of Texas. While I have no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfere with it as a question of title, I have to observe that the possession of the territory into which it appears that Mr. Neighbors has thus gone was actually acquired by the United States from Mexico, and has since been held by the United States, and, in my opinion ought so to remain until the question of boundary shall have been determined by some competent authority. Meanwhile I think there is no reason for seriously apprehending that Texas will practically interfere with the possession of the United States."

This is the message of the late President, and it is the law and the prophets, brief and simple, but true and wise, and putting to flight the main argument for the dismemberment of New Mexico. He tells you that he will maintain the possession, such as it was when the United States received it, until the question of boundary should be decided by the competent authorities. This is enough for us. We are in possession and have only to retain it. These were the resolves of the late President, and there is no dispute about them. He spoke for himself, and his words will stand, a monument to his memory—a monument to his judgment to see the right, and his firmness in maintaining it. It was his last message, and the symbol of his character—brief, plain, honest, wise, firm. It was worthy to be the last message of General Taylor! and will go into the heads and hearts of the people, and will remain on the memory of his country longer than graven words can remain upon stone or brass. I make no allusion to the present President. It would be unparliamentary and indecorous to do so. He has sent us no message. But we are bound to believe that he will do his duty, as he understands it, and at all events we have no right to act upon a contrary supposition—to suppose that the President will not maintain the attitude of his predecessor, and thereby make it necessary for Congress to do something in his place.

The late President, in that same message, informed Congress that he saw no reason to apprehend that Texas would practically interfere with the possession of the United States. The expression was honorable to him. It was as much as to say that he did not believe that Texas would commit a breach of law and order, and set an example of violence and bloodshed in the assertion of a contested claim. I do not know whether circumstances had occurred to induce him to qualify that opinion, but I join him in it; and if, unfortunately, it should turn out to be a mistake, and Texas troops should be marched upon New Mexico, I have my future course to find in my past conduct, and to do by the Texas authorities what I did by the Missouri authorities, in a similar case, a few years ago. And here I touch a point which I have never made public in relation to my own conduct, and that of my then colleagues in the boundary dispute between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa. Every body knows of the dispute, and how the two Governors levied troops, marched battalions, and prepared to fight battles; but no one knows how these warlike preparations were stopped. I will tell you how it was done. When the Missouri delegation here heard that their Governor was marching troops upon Iowa, they got together, consulted on the case, and addressed a private letter to the Governor to let him know that they could not support him in such a movement, and recommending the cessation of military, and the commencement of judicial proceedings. The advice, or something else, prevailed; military operations stopped, judicial proceedings began, Missouri lost the land, but gained the honor of submitting to the laws of the land.

Mr. Rusk commenced a reply to Mr. Benton, when the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, an Executive message was received from President Fillmore, by the hands of Mr. Fisher.

Messrs. Rusk and Clay replied to Mr. Benton's speech of yesterday, relative to the boundary of Texas. Mr. Clay rebuked Mr. Benton severely for his intimation that the sum to be paid to Texas was a scheme of auctioneering for votes for the rest of the bill. Mr. Benton replied, reiterating the remarks, and Mr. Clay called him to order; but the Chair pronounced him in order.

Mr. Hale moved to lay the whole subject on the table; but withdrew the motion by request.

An Executive Session was held.

On Wednesday, the bill granting lands for the Mobile and Georgia railroad was passed.

Mr. Webster introduced a bill appropriating two thousand dollars for a monument to Gen. Taylor, to be erected in the Congressional burial ground, which was passed.

Mr. Webster took the floor on the Compromise bill. After an eloquent tribute to the memory of Gen. Taylor, and some remarks on the manner in which the country had sustained the shock, he proceeded to the discussion of the bill at length.

He said that an immediate and final settlement was urgently demanded, and that the continued agitation and delay increased the anxiety of the people.

He advocated, in his usual clear and forcible manner, the immediate admission of California, and next, provision of governments for the territories.

It was unwise, he said, and unsafe to adjourn Congress without settling these questions. He was decidedly in favor of passing the compromise bill in its present shape, but if it failed, he held himself bound to a favorable consideration of other bills.

It was for Southern members to say whether the bill should pass or not.

He was followed by Mr. Clay and Mr. Hale, briefly, when the question was taken on Mr. Benton's amendment, and it was rejected, 36 to 18.

On Thursday, Mr. Hunter spoke an hour and a half, and Mr. Foote an hour; and they were followed by Messrs. Butler, Hale, Clemens, Davis of Miss. and Foote,—the two last carrying on a personal discussion as to their own course, and the views of the people of Mississippi, until it was cut short by a peremptory call to order.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Foote, so to fix the boundary of Texas as to give her about 100,000 square miles of New Mexico, was rejected, 34 to 20.

Mr. King of Ala. then submitted a proposition to fix the boundary line, and the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. King advocated his amendment, but it was rejected, 37 to 20.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 15th, a bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Taylor was introduced by Mr. Morse, by general consent, and passed its three readings.

The resolution from the Senate, to print 30,000 copies of the proceedings on the death of General Taylor, was read and referred to the committee on printing.

The report of the committee on the Galphin claim again came up, and the amendment in relation to President Taylor's opinion, (the "virtual censure,") was withdrawn. The resolutions of the committee were finally adopted, by a large majority. They decide, 1st, That the Galphin claim was not a good one against the U. States [though the last Congress had ordered it to be paid, and Mr. Polk signed the bill, and Mr. Walker, his Secretary of the Treasury, paid the money.] 2d, That the Secretary of War should not have acted as agent for a claim whilst he was in the Cabinet. And 3d, The payment of interest on the claim was illegal.

Two attempts were afterwards made to introduce a resolution declaring that the interest ought to be refunded to the Treasury. But the House refused to suspend the Rules, though a majority voted for it. It required two-thirds.

Mr. Stephens moved to fix the 26th of August for the adjournment of the present session. Rejected, 109 to 69.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the Texas and New Mexico question was debated, on a resolution to admit the Delegate from New Mexico to a seat. Messrs. Ashe, Kaufman, Bayly, and others, opposed his admission, and Messrs. McGaughey, Carter, &c. advocated it.

A letter was received from Mr. Crawford, asking the House to take steps to cause legal proceedings to be instituted against him for the recovery of the interest on the Galphin claim. He says he will not interpose any delay, or raise any question except as to the proper construction of the act under which it was paid. Referred.

On Friday, the Delegate from New Mexico was refused a seat, 105 to 94.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. C. H. Pritchard, Mr. NEILL SMITH to Miss ELIZA ANN ELAM.

In Sampson county, on the 14th instant, by Kilby Lassiter, Esq., Mr. NATHAN TART to Miss REBECCA E. HOLLEY, eldest daughter of John Holley, all of that county.

In Duplin county, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Wyche of Wayne county, JOS. R. HATCH, Esq., to Miss ANNE E., eldest daughter of Branch Williams, Esq.

In Hillsborough, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Donnelly, Dr. OCTAVIUS W. HOOKER to Miss MARY TURNER, daughter of Josiah Turner, Esq.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, BENJAMIN F. LOCKHART, Esq., of Northampton, to Miss SEIGNORA, daughter of Mrs. Virginia Eaton.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 18th inst., Miss LOUISA MINOR.

At the residence of Jas. Hollingsworth, in this town, on Saturday night last, of consumption, JOSEPH CLEVELAND, a native of Massachusetts, but for 15 years past a resident of this place, in the 73d year of his age.

In Davie county, on the 5th inst., JOSEPH HALL, sen., aged 81 years.

In Rowan county, on the 9th instant, Mrs. ISABELLA MARIA FRIEZE, wife of Caleb Frieze, and daughter of Michael and Jane Brown, aged 24 years 2 months and 6 days.

At Montgomery, Ala., on the 27th ult., Mrs. MARY HILLIARD, mother of the Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, aged 70.

In Cheraw, suddenly, on the 11th inst. ALEX. M. McIVER, Esq., Attorney at Law, aged about 50.

In Washington city, on the 16th inst., PETER HAGNER, Esq. late Third Auditor of the Treasury, aged 78.

At Salem, Mass., NATHANIEL SILLSBEE, formerly Senator in Congress.

At Diamond Hill, Anson county, Mr. SPEAR M. O'NEAL, aged 32.

Near Morven, Anson county, on the 3d inst. Mrs. SARAH JANE, wife of Jas. T. Streater, Esq., aged 19 years and 8 months.

In Choctaw county, Miss., on the 7th ult., at an advanced age, Mr. JOHN INGRAM, formerly of Anson county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 19—Steamer Rowan, with goods for W & J T Andrews, H C Davis, T F Prather, Parks & Crumpler, T S Allred, J J Shaver, E Deberry, M Brown & Son, J C Medlin, J Stanly, W McIntyre, J & T Waddill, J & C J Cowles, D J McAlister, C A Brown, Tyson & Person, R McNair, D McNeill & Co, T F Brookshire, Cook & Taylor, Elijah Fuller, Green Womack, J W Hooker & Co, Hall & Hall, T S & C Lutterloh, J Utley, E L Winslow, Wm. Bell, W Draughon, Wall & McDonald, M W McNair, C Hall, R T Long & Co, B Rose & Son, Ennis & Shemwell, Ray & Pearce, J Brooksbank, T S Lutterloh, D Lindsay, P F Pescud, G Morgan, and others.

July 22—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for R M Orrell, N Sikes, Cook & Johnson, E W Willkings, Houston & Overby, A A McKethan, A H Whitfield, M N Leary, S Boon, Mr Dickson, J A Mebane, Brown, Overman & Co.

A CARD.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN'S Family School for young Ladies, at Rose Hill, near Fayetteville, will commence on the 29th instant.

July 1st, 1850. 26-4wt

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—July 23.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Do., apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 7½	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.
Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Superior HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed.* Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:
Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,
"NO CURE, NO PAY."
☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1849. 37tf

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.
For the Proprietors.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

20 Old Apple Brandy.

BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.
R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.
May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.
T. W. BETTON,
[12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold
☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜
Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff. JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
March 20, 1850. 12tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.
A. C. CURRY, Jailer.
Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
April 5, 1850 14-1ew

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course.*
North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

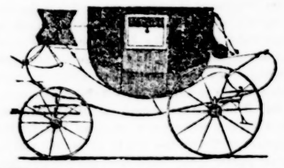
Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.
E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.
A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*
BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,
40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings.
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW *Spring and Summer Goods.*

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tartans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
(of the latest styles and patterns,)
Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.
W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., }
April 8, 1850. 14tf

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c. Also, WEBSTER'S TRIAL, price 15 cts., just rec'd and for sale by E. J. HALE.
April 27.

New Establishment,
For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.
GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,
(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Clothe, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cuttery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.
HALL, SACKETT & CO. of Rome,
Cumberland County.
April 1850. 17-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 29, 1850. 17tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce. DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.
Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.
F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
R. F. MURPHY.
Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 58tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

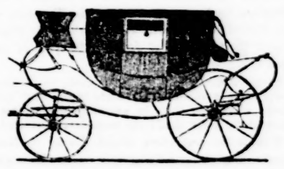
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.
Cash paid for old Copper.
HALL & HALL.
Sept. 18, 1849 85-y

PASSENGERS going North can SAVE ONE NIGHT'S TRAVEL via Raleigh or Warsaw. Four seats can be had in a comfortable Hack, at about stage fare. Apply to J. J. PHILLIPS, or JACKSON JOHNSON.
Wagon Yard Livery Stable, } 27-3w
July 6, 1850. }

Look out for the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

CLOTHES THAT ARE CLOTHES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the Fashionable public, that they have received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and that they are enabled to make up Clothing unequalled in North Carolina. All who are in want of just the thing in the way of a suit of Clothes, are invited to call at Graham & Woodward's fashionable clothing establishment, where gentlemen's clothes of all kinds are made to order at short notice, and by the best workmen. You cannot buy ready-made clothes and have them to fit well. But buy good cloth and let us make it up. You will have just what you want, and no mistake. We warrant all work that we make up as to fit and workmanship.

Price cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.
GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building.
May 25, 1850. 21-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
Of Hampden Sidney College,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE Thirteenth Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 14th of October 1850, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Expenses.—Matriculation fee, $5. Professors' fees, $105. Demonstrator's fee, $10. Graduation fee, $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ pr. wk.

The catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific inquiries will be answered by letter. Address,
S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
June 7, 1850. 26-4w

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements,* the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.
ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by COOK & TAYLOR
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

Shocco Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THIS fashionable and pleasant Watering Place, with many additions and improvements, will be opened again the ensuing Season for the reception and accommodation of visiters.

Shocco is accessible by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, 12 miles from Warrenton Depot, from which a daily line of Post Coaches will run, in connection with the mail, for the conveyance of visiters. Coaches will also be kept at Ridgeway and Henderson Depot, to convey passengers to Shocco.

The properties of the Water—Sulphur, Lime, Magnesia, Soda, Epsom Salts, &c.—are considered, by all who have tested them, remedial in most diseases incidental to a Southern climate.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the Season.
SAMUEL CALVERT.
May 1850. 22-8w

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.
WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.

Daniel C. King, and others, vs. Lewis, Stephen, and Mary King, and Susannah, now the wife of George Stith.

Petition to re-hear former Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the defendants, (heirs at law of John King, dec'd,) are non residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by this Court, that six weeks' publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition: Otherwise, the allegation therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday in May, 1850, and 74th year of American Independence.
25] J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.

CHARLES BANKS,
Confectioner,
GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.
June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIA